密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
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HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

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THIS WEEK THERE HAS assembled in the Town Hall of the city of Shanghai a gathering which may be said to be the first of its kind. There have, in the past, been conventions and conferences of the Protestant missionaries of the whole of China. The last of these took place in 1907, one hundred years after Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary, landed in this country. The present National Christian Conference, which is now in session, differs from the preceding conferences in that it represents, not the mission bodies and boards, but the Chinese Christian Church. One-half of the delegates are Chinese and much of the work of preparing for the conference has fallen upon the shoulders of Chinese Christians. This conference gives the general public some idea of what is in the minds of the Chinese Christians. This is worth some attention for the publicly expressed opinions of the Christian Chinese are not to be disregarded in making an estimate of the forces that are at work in this country. It would be interesting to ask a whole set of questions of this gathering. For example, what do the Chinese Christians really think of the quarrel between the North and the South, of the quarrel between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin? What do they think of the relations between Japan and China and of the relations between China and the Western nations? What do the Chinese Christians think of republican government and its results in China; are they for or against greater centralization of power? These are important questions and they must be answered before many years have passed.

THE assembling of such a conference as this time provides a unique opportunity to attempt to get answers to such questions. More than once during the past five years we have heard proposals for national conventions in China. When the Anfu Club was overthrown in 1920 a citizens' convention was proposed. When Wu Pei-fu took over his present position in the Yangtsze valley and drove out General Wang Chang-yuan a conference at Kuling was proposed. At the present time Chang Tso-ling gives it out that his zeal for a national convention is behind his plans for battle against the soldiers of Wu Pei-fu. These conventions have all been proposed. But here in Shanghai we have a national convention actually doing business. It is limited in the groups that it represents but it may well claim the right to speak for China upon many important matters. It must be counted as showing

the strength of Protestant Christianity in this country, that it can bring from every province in the nation representatives to meet and consult in peace and quiet, while the newspapers of the world are full of news that China is in the throes of civil war and many an editor in Europe and America is probably penning such comments about China as that the Chinese cannot work together or that the provincial differences among the Chinese make united action impossible. The National Christian Conference ought to serve as a lesson to those who manufacture sweeping generalizations about the Chinese and their country.

THE CIVIL WAR IN NORTH China, with the Fengtien and the Chihli soldiers in two opposite military camps, has been monopolizing public attention to the exclusion of the news concerning the progress of the investigation by Tung Kang, chairman of the Loan Redemption Commission and former Minister of Justice, of corruptions of the former Ministers and Vice-Ministers of Finance in Peking. Prior to the appointment of Chow Tze-chi as Acting Prime Minister and the mobilization of the Fengtien troops in positions to strike favorably, the graft investigation conducted by Minister Tung was the most interesting topic of the day, and the press was full of reports about its proceedings. The civil strife has practically killed all interest in it, and the public has shifted its attention to the preparations for war between Chihli and Fengtien forces. It is a pity that the graft investigation has to be dropped and that the efforts of Minister Tung to bring the corrupt officials to justice may have to be given up. One of the corrupt civil servants of China has told his friends that he is very glad that the forthcoming Fengtien-Chihli struggle will put a stop to Minister Tung's good work. After the struggle, if Fengtien wins, there is no likelihood of a continuation of the graft investigation. If Chihli wins, there may be some hope of pushing forward the graft investigation. Unfortunately public interest in such matters is usually short-lived. After a lapse of a few months, very few except those who have an axe to grind will ever turn their thoughts to it. If China had an up-to-date popular organ, like Parliament, the guilty officials might not be able to get off so easily. Members of the Parliament would always remind the people of cases that are still pending until justice is obtained; provided that they were conscientious and public spirited. It is about the organization of such a parliament the leaders of both parties profess to fight. General Chang Tso-ling has issued a circular telegram calling a national conference to unify the country and to establish a legislative organ which the Republic of China needs so essentially. Several times in the past, General Wu Pei-fu, the real leader of Chihli party, urged the leading men of the country to convene such a conference, but failed on account of the lack of support. General Chang announces his intention to fight anyone who opposes his unification plan. By this he means to convey a challenge to Wu whom Chang, in an interview with the American Minister at Mukden, regarded as an obstacle to it. Wu has, on the other hand, charged Chang with having obstructed the unification of the country.

TWO principal officials who are involved in the corruption charges are Chang Hu, who is still Minister of Finance, and Pan Fu, former Vice-Minister of Finance, who is now staying in one of the foreign concessions at Tientsin. Chang Hu, when he first heard of his implication in the graft charges, went from Tientsin to Mukden with the object of defeating the ends of justice, but, after having stayed as the guest of General Chang Tso-ling for some time, returned to Peking under the protection of General Chang Ching-hui, one of the right-hand lieutenants of the Mukden General. The Ministry of Justice tried to serve summons upon Mr. Chang at the railway station, but the interference of General Chang Ching-hui's men prevented it. Mr. Chang subsequently stayed at General Chang's residence in Peking while conducting his affairs as Minister of Finance. He received the judges from the court who went to interview him in connection with the graft charges and answered them to the best of his ability. The latest report to hand indicates that Mr. Chang had gone to the Japanese Hospital for treatment. He is said to have some slight indisposition. The judicial authorities have made a new attempt to serve summons upon him in the hospital, but they are up against Japanese interference. Mr. Chang is charged especially with having taken $4,000,000 in Treasury bills, which he sold and divided the proceeds with General Chang Ching-hui and several other Fengtien leaders. This constitutes the principal charge against Minister Chang. The other official to whom the judicial authorities are paying special attention is Pan Fu. He is beyond the reach of the judicial authorities, as he is under foreign protection. Efforts have been made to summon him before the court, but they have met with failure. The charges against him are as serious as those against Minister Chang.

A Christian Viewpoint on China's Labor Problem

BY C. F. REMER

THE population of China is popularly supposed to be four hundred million. Taking the four hundred million into account it is undoubtedly true that the problems presented by the industrial laborers in China's modern factories are not of first importance. In the long run the economic problems of China will probably prove to be problems of agriculture and of food. In the next few years the struggle of the workers engaged in handicraft industries, of those who are organized into guilds of the old style, to maintain their position and their influence will affect more persons than will be affected by the conditions of labor in the modern factories of the country. Mr. Sidney Gamble fully recognizes the importance of this struggle of the guilds in his recent book on Peking. He calls attention to the fact that a great guild of cotton weavers in southern Chihli province is meeting the competition of the large factories and the power loom "by refusing to allow its members to work in factories." The importance of this fight of the guilds for the right to continue in control of industry in China must be put before the problems of industrial labor in any true general picture of the economic and industrial problems of the immediate future in China.

Nevertheless, it is true that the problem of industrial labor has assumed first importance in the popular mind. Industrial laborers are close together. They can act quickly. They have the lessons of the labor organizations of the West presented to them. They have undertaken work that has demanded a

certain amount of adaptation; they have been shaken out of the conservatism that marks the guilds. For all of these reasons they make themselves felt in the life of the community and heard in the newspapers as the agricultural laborers and the handicraftsmen of the guilds do not.

A man with a toothache does not sit down and philosophically apply to the situation the principle of the majority. He does not reflect that after all the overwhelming majority of his teeth are not aching. It is no comfort to him to know that he has plenty of good sound teeth in his head. He is interested in the one tooth that is causing the pain. So the reflection that there are millions of Chinese who are toiling patiently on the farms of the country does not help to solve a Hongkong shipping strike or settle a dispute between the postal authorities and the mail carriers of Shanghai. The problem of industrial labor is up for attention in China today and will probably demand attention even more vigorously in the near future.

It is hardly necessary to bring statistics to bear upon such a statement. The Government Bureau of Economic Information recently published a list of no less than forty-seven labor unions known to be in existence in Shanghai. Fifty-two strikes are said to have taken place in two cities in Kwangtung province in the nine months ending with January, 1922. The newspapers of Shanghai report strike after strike in the mills of that city and there is good reason to believe that a considerable number never are reported by the daily press. The magazines and the newspapers that are read by the students of China and by those of a radical turn of mind give much space to the discussion of the conditions of factory workers, of child labor, of wages and housing.

The Christian Church in China has recently felt the attack of non-Christian and anti-Christian forces. The Christian organizations of China and the missionaries, who have had much to do with founding these organizations, have been held up to scorn as the servants of capitalism. This is a new language for China and it shows some progress in the vocabulary of the class struggle whether or not it shows any thing more.

Within the week a conference of Christians has assembled in Shanghai which brings together representatives from every organization of Protestant Christians in the whole country and from every province in the land. Preparations for this conference have been under way for months and the preliminary reports of committees and commissions fill volumes. It is worth while to turn to these reports and look them over having in mind the vigorous interest in present day China in industrial labor and the recent charges that the Christian movement is the tool of what is called capitalism.

At the end of a report called "The Future Task of the Church" which covers no less than 110 closely printed pages we come upon a heading that looks hopeful. Under the heading "The Social Program of the Church" we discover a title that reads, "Economic and Industrial Problems." Here may be what we are looking for and we turn to it with certain questions in mind as to the attitude of the Christians toward modern industrial labor.

In the introduction to this report we find that the general stand is taken upon a proposition that seems quite unexciting at first sight. "The principle," says the committee that drew up this report, "upon which we base the whole of what we have to say is our belief that the application of the Gospel to social problems means nothing less, in the long run, than the complete abolition of poverty." When this ideal is subjected to a little analysis it is seen that it is at once expedient and radical. It is expedient in that it accepts every advance in the direction of less poverty as a good thing and it is radical enough when it is remembered that no nation on the face of the earth has yet succeeded in curing the evil of poverty which this committee is bold enough to declare general war upon.

The report proceeds to state things about agriculture and about handicraft industry but since our interest is in the problems of industrial labor we turn to the third part of the report which deals with just this subject. After dealing with the experience of the West with modern machine industry the committee brings the following charges against the regime of machine industry in China:

"1. Wealth is becoming concentrated in a few hands and the masses are left as poor as before but with the added handicap of not owning their own tools.

"2. A working day of fourteen or sixteen hours or even more, made worse by the necessity of long trips between home and factory, is not unusual. Twelve hours appears to be the average.

"3. China's time-honored family system breaks down when whole families are in the factory for day or night shifts, and the development of a better home life, which is one of the deepest concerns of the Christian Church, is made impossible.

"4. Grave risks come with the use of high-powered machinery and of certain dangerous processes of manufacture (cotton-fluff, etc) when grown people and children of the utmost ignorance and helplessness are employed. Many accidents have resulted from over-tired workers falling asleep at their machines. Sanitary conditions, bad enough in themselves, are made worse because so many men, women, and children are crowded into each room.

"5. The health of women is seriously impaired both by night work and by the economic necessity of working up to, and too soon after, childbirth.

"6. The child labor problem, with its heavy toll on the minds and bodies of China's future citizens, is at its worst here. Thousands of children from six years of age up are employed on both day and night shifts of from twelve to sixteen hours.

"7. Conflict between labor and capital has not yet developed in any very acute form but there are many signs that labor is beginning to be restless and to seek organization. Unless the obvious mistakes are avoided it is likely to adopt some of the more reckless measures of the labor movements of the West but with infinitely more serious results due to ignorance."

After this recital of evils the committee proceeds to deal with remedies. Only two of the points made by the committee are of sufficient general interest to call for comment. In the first place the report calls upon China to move toward the adoption of the standards for industrial labor that were adopted at First International Labor Conference of the League of Nations held in Washington during the closing months of the year 1919. This conference at Washington did adopt certain standards and it adopted these standards for the whole world and not for the West only, The report draws the attention of China to the fact that the proposals with regard to child labor adopted at Washington forbid the employment of children under fourteen in industry. India and Japan were given a certain number of years to come up to this standard. China was not even mentioned in this connection and the only reference to China in the whole of the report of the Labor Conference at

Washington is the statement that the report does not apply to China, Persia and Siam.

This committee of the National Christian Conference acknowledges that the standards of the Washington Labor Conference cannot be applied to China at once but it proceeds to pick out the matters upon which it believes that some standard can be applied at once. Perhaps the most interesting single point in the whole report is the short paragraph that states the standards that it is believed ought to be adopted in Chinese industry today:

"We recommend," says the report, "that the following standard be adopted and promoted by the Church for immediate application:

a. No employment of children under twelve full years of age.
b. One day of rest in seven.
c. The safeguarding of the health of workers, e. g. limiting working hours, improvement of sanitary conditions, installation of safety devices."

Here, then, is what a group of Christians in think of the coming of machine industry, of modern factories and of modern industrial organization into this country. Here is the first step that they propose taking against the evils that the industrial changes of of the present are bringing with them.

The proposals seem modest enough, the evils of modern industry are temperately stated. Those who know China recognize, however, the difficulties that are to be faced If the Christians of China can do their part toward getting the children under twelve out of the factories they will have done enough to answer the charges that have recently been brought against them. If, in addition, they can help to secure a day of rest in seven and some serious attention to the health and safety of industrial workers, they will show themselves to be as vigorously progressive as any group in China.

Industrial leaders in China have expressed their desire to do something toward remedying the evils of modern industrial development in China, the Rotary Club of Shanghai has expressed the general interest of the foreign communities of China in the same subject. Now we have this report of the committee of the National Christian Conference. It is possible that the next few months will see steps taken to adopt labor standards for China. To the observer the present report is but one more bit of evidence that the labor problem is the most insistent of the many social and economic problems of the country.

Chihli-Fengtien Fighting Unavoidable

BY Y. S. YU

THE fighting between Chihli and Fengtien forces has been unavoidable. It covers a section along two lines of approximately about one hundred miles each. One hundred thousand Chihli men are taking the field to face an equivalent number of Fengtien soldiers. Fighting, it has been predicted, will center around Liuliho and Changsingtien on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and Tehchow, Machang and Liangwangchwang on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Let us, for the sake of convenience, call the first mentioned places the Western front, and the others the Eastern front. The strategy of Chihli on the Western front is to press forward to Peking so that the Capital will fall into the hands of Chihli, and to dash simultaneously in the direction of Fengtai, the first station from Peking, with the object of cutting the Fengtien troops into two parts.

The object of Chihli on the eastern front is to drive Fengtien men northward and to prevent any possibility of cooperation between them and a scattered section of Shantung troops, who are not with Chihli, and at the same time to offset Mukden's plan to attack Paotingfu. For the moment, the fighting lines are located along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Peking Hankow line. Later, as the struggle developes, the Peking Muken line will also be affected. Fengtien's war objects consist in keeping the Chihli force from approaching Peking and in attacking Paotingfu in order to divide the troops of its opponent. Later, when they have been attained, General Chang Tso-ling will endeavor to drive the Chihli men out of Chihli and press them back to Shantung, Anhwei, and Honan.

For the present this outline of the situation should be sufficient. No one, however, knows what will be in store for both conflicting parties Opinions are divided as to which side will win. Some predict that General Wu Pei-fu, representative of Chihli, will be victorious, because his troops are more experienced in warfare, more loyal to him, and braver by comparison, and further because the majority of the people are with him and wish him success. Wu's personal bravery is given as another reason for his triumph. He has told his intimate friends that he is not afraid to die, and die for a cause.

"I should have been killed long ago," the Loyang War Lord once declared. "because I have led my troops personally in a goodly number of engagements and was immune from bullets. Some of my bodyguards have been either killed or severely wounded on the battlefields, but I have escaped sound and safe. The remaining years of mine, in fact, do not belong to me. If this is the case, let me play with them just as well for the good of the country. If I should be killed, it would be my due." Wu's fatalistic doctrine leads his admirers to conclude that he will win.

Wu has loyal generals with him. This is given as still another reason for their favorable view. Chang Fu-lai, Wang Chan-ping, and Feng Yu-hsiang, are his right-hand men. They are good and experienced fighters. The latter is known as the Chinese Christian General, and his men are the best trained soldiers in China. His subordinate officers have received thorough training. and all of them, besides having a great admiration for Wu, are intensely loyal. So are his soldiers.

It is true that after all there is no good cause for the present trouble. The struggle centers round the Liang Shih Yi cabinet. Wu does not want Liang, and Chang insists upon retaining Liang as Prime Minister. Chang's despatch of Fengtien troops into Chihli territory and especially along the Peking Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow railways has incensed Chihli men and officers to rally round Wu and provoked them to decide to fight. They point out the unreasonableness of Fengtien to invade Chihli. For them this is a sufficient provocation to give their best to their leaders in the impending conflict. These reasons are given to support the view of those who believe that Chihli will win the day.

Those who hold the opinion that Fengtien will win state that Fengtien has more money and has more brains and that the Fengtien soldiers are better equipped and have more ammunition and that their strategic positions are much stronger. It is reliably reported that General Chang Tso-ling has twenty

million hard silver dollars stored up in his coffer, and that the annual revenue in Manchuria which is collected under his supervision and expended by himself without any restriction from the Peking government amounts to twenty millions. General Chang is being assisted by men like Minister Yeh Kung-cho of Communications, Liang Shih-yi, "God of Wealth," and their followers.

His soldiers are well dressed and have the most modern weapons. With Mukden as the basis for the drawing of supplies in arms and ammunition, they need not entertain any fear of the shortage of both. If necessary, the Japanese are ready to make up the deficit. Strategically, Chang is very strong. His troops were moved first, and they could select the best places to stay, and the Peking-Mukden Railway is entirely in his control. With foreigners, he is, here is still another reason for his superiority, on the most friendly terms.

Before the real fighting actually commences, these few facts should be enough to enable laymen to have a clear grasp of the confusing situation in North China at this particular moment. Details regarding the mobilization of troops on both sides are burdensome, and for those who are not well acquainted with the geography of North China they are unintelligible as well as uninteresting. However, it will not be lacking in interest to refer cusorily to telegraphic conversations between Wu and Charg which have been exchanged with the people as their audience preliminary to the commencement of hostilies. The Chinese are a reasonable people, and they usually try to ascertain who is in the wrong before they use their hands and fight. That is what Chang and Wu were doing previous to the opening of hostilities.

General Chang Tso-ling on April 17 despatched a telegram to the Tientsin Defence Commissioner and the Tientsin Chief Police with the request that it be circulated among the members of the Chihli Provincial Assembly. The gist of the telegram was that he had sent his troops into Chihli and other provinces in support of his plan for the unification of the country, that as soon as they have been located in strategic positions, he would come to Tientsin and consult General Tsao Kun with regard to the political situation in general and endeavor to effect a settlement of it peacefully, that he would be responsible for whatever loss which the Chihli poeple might suffer in consequence of the action of his soldiers, but he would not take care of them should either the Chihli people or the Chihli soldiers attempt to disturb peace along the Peking-Mukden Railway with the result that his troops suffer, and he would hold some one responsible for "the people's lives being turned into ashes" and for the disaster following the war. On April 19 General Chang circulated a telegram to the press, and the content of it was similar to the foregoing.

On April 19 Wu Pei-fu also talked. His circular telegram stated that the entrance of Fengtien troops into the territory within the Great War is not in accordance with peaceful aims. "I disapprove of fighting," he continued, "but if Fengtien troops would withdraw outside of the Great Wall there will be nothing to fight with." He also urged the withdrawal of other Fengtien soldiers who used to be stationed this side of Shanhaikwan, and the abolition of the office of the commander-in-chief of Fengtien force at Peking. He declared that the Fengtien soldiers are not wanted to maintain order in Chihli.

With reference to Liang Shih-yi, General Wu said that General Chang had been meddling to much in politics and that his (Wu's) interference with the Liang Shih-yi Cabinet was due to his desire to see "the traitor" removed from the important position of the land, and that General Chang had been keeping his soldiers to give support to corrupt officials, which was far from being the duty of officers. General Chang, Wu said, furthermore, treated national assets and national property as his private property, and there must be a limit to it. This, in short summarized General Wu's telegram.

In the meantime, the peaceful people in North China are panic-stricken. Those who stay in Hopei at Tientsin are moving into the foreign concessions pell-mell. People in Peking are also much frightened. Some of them, who are better off, are going to Tientsin. The fear is spread that defeated troops might loot them if they remain where they are. Rumors of the most fantastic nature are being circulated in great abundance. Life for the peace-loving Chinese living under the jurisdiction of these War Lords is certainly intolerable. They have to face this kind of a situation once every two or three years. If militarism is not destroyed, they will have no peace—except those who are fortunate enough to be able to live in the foreign concessions.

Peking, April 29, 1922.

Shantung and the Present War

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE immediate effect of the labors of America and Great Britain (some credit must also be given to Japan) in procuring for China the retrocession of the resources of Shantung appears to have been to throw the two leading factions of the North into battle over them. The feeling in America is naturally expressed as follows: "As soon as we help the Chinese to get back something they begin scrapping over it among themselves." This is true not only of Shantung but of the customs increase which has caused the various warlords to take a renewed interest in the control of Peking and the foreign-collected revenues of her treasury.

In reply to this natural foreign expression of disgust, those who are resisting the armed attempt of the Mukden king to gain possession of Shantung and Peking say that in spite of the good work of the friends of China at Washington, Shantung is not assured to China until Chang Tso-lin is crushed. They profess to be carrying on the work of the Conference to its intended conclusion: to be resisting a sinister plot laid contemporaneously with the Conference itself to nullify the agreement between the Chinese and Japanese delegates there reached under the auspices of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Hughes and President Harding.

This plot, whereby Japan expected that she would be able to hold with her left hand what she was giving away with her right hand at Washington, was, according to General Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun's staff officers who are running the old man's business at Paoting, responsible for Admiral Kato's apparent generosity and unexpected willingness to concede. Japan, thereby, gained credit for magnanimity without sacrificing anything.

Japan has been known to do this sort of thing before. She is, of course, doing it in Siberia now. Yet we dislike to believe that her actions in regard to Shantung at Washington were entirely insincere.

We have accused Japan of duplicity for so long and so consistently that we would like to believe and proclaim her honest this time in regard to Shantung—if for nothing else than just for the sake of a change. Perfidy on the part of Japan has almost ceased to have news value. The newspaperman is prone to look for a new story. The writer has consistently avoided the conclusion jumped at in many quarters, that Japan is behind this latest Chinese internal squabble.

After hearing the Paoting and Loyang versions, he is still confident that the opportunistic adjudication of the rivalry between irreconcilable political elements and personages is the predominant factor in the present struggle. But he is less confident that there is not the deeper and more sinister factor, endeavoring to work through and take advantage of this clash of elemental ambitions.

"Control of the Chinese share in Shantung resources is the root of the matter," said General Hsiung Yun-cheng, Chief of Staff to Tsao Kun.

"Chang Tso-lin's haste to capture Shantung has precipitated the struggle, which need not have come for some time yet," said Wu Pei-fu, who is less of a propagandist. "His invasion into Chihli was directed at Shantung. Our prompt action in cutting the Tientsin Pukow Railway and the attitude of Tuchun Tien Chung-yu and the Shantung gentry frustrated his plans."

"If Chang Tso-lin should be unhindered in his plans what position would he select for himself and what would be the effect upon Shantung?" I asked. "Would he establish himself as a monarch?"

"No, he knows better than that," laughed Wu. "As President, with military backing. That is the sum total of his ambition at present."

"And would he, in return for Japanese support, leave the Japanese in Tsingtao and Shantung?"

"He would have the Japanese withdraw from Tsingtao as at present. But he would leave them in possession of the railway, by the simple process of failing to redeem it at the end of the three years or after. That is understood between Chang and the Japanese. The mines and salt-fields he would operate with the Japanese jointly. This arrangement was made between Chang Tso-lin and the Japanese General Staff at the time when Chang's agent, Yun, and his son, Brigadier General Chang, went to Japan last year to witness the Japanese military manoeuvres."

"This plan," continued General Wu in his usual direct style, "Chang endeavored to put into effect when, according to pre-agreement, he came to Peking in the midst of the Washington Conference and established Liang Shih-yi as Premier. The effects of Liang's assumption of office on the Chinese position at the Conference were immediately visible. Fortunately outside pressure existed which prevented the delegates from following his dictates; but which necessitated Chang Tso-lin's subsequent moves."

Wu is very apprehensive of Chang's receiving foreign aid, as is clearly manifested by his strong warning to possible foreign accomplices in his "declaration of war" circulated to the Legations. Perhaps the Chang Tso-lin—General Staff agreement is behind the *Yomiuri* "scoop" affair: the disclosure of alleged changes in Japanese National Defense plans whereby China from Hankow to Mukden is included as a source of supply and second line of defense in succession to the potential aid of foreign allies formerly depended upon. The *London Times* has become very much exercised over the eventuality of Japan's nullification, through this strategy, of the Washington attempt to curb her imperialism. In its editorials there anent it is following up the prophesies made by its owner, Lord Northcliffe, when he passed through Mukden in the early days of the Conference.

There are various circumstances which would seem to connect Japan with Chang Tso-lin's present venture. That he was led into it by the old Anfu agents of Japan; that the Anfu military men were specially released from refugeedom in the Japanese Legation during Liang's brief tenure of the Premiership for the express purpose of creating disturbances in Shantung; that one of them, Wu Kwang-hsin, outfitted a piratical expedition at Darien which landed and sacked Lungko on the North Shantung coast are established beyond a doubt.

Perhaps Northcliffe was right. But we would like to know if his prediction was one of those remarkable "hunches" which seem to have made the man, or was based upon something concrete which he, perhaps, obtained from the Military Attache's office of the British Legation in Tokyo?

General Wu Pei-fu's Headquarters,
Paotingfu, April 27, 1922.

China's Communist Experiment

BY CAMILLE AYMARD

(Continue from last week)

So the government, representing and personifying the people, was the sole recipient of the wealth which hitherto had been distributed among millions of persons. These sources of income assured the support of the government. All taxes were abolished. Great public works, like irrigation canals and city parks, were to be constructed without any burden on the taxpayers. Wang An-shih said:—

"In the near future our new legislation will have substituted—in the place of an economic system founded on competition and rivalry among men and inevitably destroying the weak for the strong—socialized production based upon the union, the cooperation, the perfect equality of all men, both in respect to labor and in respect to the share of the returns of labor which they receive. Henceforth there shall be neither rich nor poor. The community alone shall hold all property, in the interest of all, and the wealth which now exists in the form of private fortunes will no longer be at the disposal of its possessors except to the extent necessary for their personal needs. In the wake of wealth will disappear inequality, selfishness, envy, hatred; in a word, all the evil passions which make men miserable and life burdensome. No effect is without its cause; and the inflexible rules of wisdom will henceforth govern our regenerated Empire."

Thus Wang An-shih, by a series of measures conceived and carried out with remarkable consistency and tenacity, created virtually a new society, where the government was the sole owner and manager of the soil, the sole capitalist, the sole manufacturer, merchant, and banker, deciding for what vocation each citizen was best qualified and employing his services and remunerating him in that field. Equality in mediocrity replaced the former inequality of classes. A new code of ethics based on this new condition was promulgated by the Government. The all-powerful community replaced the individual.

So the Communist Society created by Wang An-shih in China seemed to have triumphed com-

pletely. The powerful Ministry heard from every side nothing but echoes of praise and admiration from the people. The rich, who seemed the only sufferers and were paying the piper, held their peace, because they knew they were a weak minority. They strove only to conceal their wealth, to vanish in the crowd, to be forgotten.

However, notwithstanding the fact that the new system was received with the joy and popular enthusiasm that usually greet novelties, it did not produce the happy results which its promoter prophesied. Several years had elapsed since Wang An-shih came into full control of the government and was able to remodel and run the nation's economic machinery to his own taste. Still the same calamities that had ravaged ancient, corrupt China continued to scourge regenerated China. The situation was, if possible, even worse than before, and the future was still more disquieting.

In the old days the poverty of the populace and the famines which afflicted them were the results of natural phenomena, against which human precautions were in vain. But now droughts, earthquakes, and floods had ceased; and yet harvests did not increase.

Did this signify that the new regime was a failure?

In the chorus of praise which fear and flattery lifted from every side to the ears of the bold reformer, a new voice began to be heard, criticizing his acts, and praying to the Emperor to save the country from final ruin.

It was the voice of Sau Ma Kuang. He had long since reconciled himself to his personal fate. But from the seclusion of his retreat he addressed a public petition to the Emperor Shen Tsung, in which he reviewed in detail all the measures promulgated by his successor, and explained with implacable logic the results to which they would inevitably lead. He showed that to give the government control of the productive machinery of the nation was to kill private initiative, to decrease output, and consequently to diminish the wealth of the land, which was produced by labor. Examining the agrarian reform, which constituted the foundation of the whole system, he said:

"The people are given the grain which they sow, and they receive it, I confess, with eagerness; but do they always employ it for the purpose for which it is designed? It argues great ignorance of human nature to fancy that they do. A man who does so proves that he knows not his fellow men. People are interested mainly in the present; most of them think solely of their daily needs. Only a small minority plan and sacrifice for the future. The cultivators begin by taking from the grain entrusted to them what they need to feed themselves and their families; that is perfectly natural in cases of people dying of hunger. Then they sell or barter a portion for things that they need. What is left over for seed is very little, as the recent harvests prove.

"Furthermore, this system, which is vaunted as a great discovery, is not new. It has existed since remote antiquity in certain provinces, even of China—in provinces which are the poorest and the most remote. We can judge by the effects there what the result will be in the Empire as a whole. I myself was born in the province of Chen-Si, where the land is cultivated and the harvest distributed in common. I passed the first years of my life there. I saw with my own eyes the utter poverty of the people. Consequently I venture to assert that, of ten parts of the evil from which that province suffers, six parts at least must be attributed to the very custom which is now being extended to the whole Empire. Let an inquiry be instituted, an honest investigation made, and you will discover the true state of affairs."

The Emperor put the petition in the hands of Wang An-shih. That was tantamount to delivering to the latter the power of life or death over Ssu Ma Kuang. Everyone expected a terrible vengeance. But Wang An-shih, loyal to his principle of magnanimity and resolved to refrain from arbitrary excesses, feigned to ignore the violent attacks of which he was the object.

At first his generosity was misunderstood. It was attributed to weakness, and thought to mean that his power was declining. Thereupon his enemies, upon whom fear had hitherto imposed silence, suddenly became vociferous in their accusations. They were the more violent because they had hitherto been kept in check by fear. On every side petitions were circulated among the people and presented to the Emperor. Each wished to have the honor of delivering the fatal thrust to the former public idol. They began by criticizing the laws he had decreed; then the bolder among them began to demand loudly that he be brought to trial and condemned for "disturbing the public peace." The Emperor, shaken for a moment, began to have doubts of his own, and assembled the Council of the Empire.

Wang An-shih, addressing the members calmly, said: "Why are you so hasty in judging things that from their very character must operate with extreme slowness? Wait until experience has taught you the good and evil of the system we have set up, to the great advantage of the Empire and the happiness of the people. All beginning is difficult: only after we have conquered the first difficulties can we reap the fruits of our labor. Be resolute and all will go well. The great men, the mandarins, have risen against me, and I am not surprised. It costs them dear to give up their wonted luxuries and to accommodate themselves to new conditions. Little by little they will become adjusted to them, and their natural aversion for what they regard as new will disappear; they will finish by praising what they blame to-day."

When the Council adjourned, the Emperor, completely won by the persuasion of his Minister, handed him the docket of charges made against him. Wang An-shih had the signatures removed before he would read them.

Smiling at the impotent attacks of his enemies, more than ever confident in the future, Wang An-shih calmly and imperturbably pursued his labors, crushing all resistance, dismissing every functionary not absolutely loyal to himself, but refraining rigidly from cruelty or vengeance.

As time went on this contemptuous and philosophical tolerance, far from diminishing his authority, established it more firmly. Each new attack by his enemies increased his credit with his partisans, who constantly urged him to do away with those who were conspiring for his overthrow. He merely answered: "Men measure the height of towers by their shadows, and the greatness of statesmen by their enemies."

To one of his intimates who argued that his fall would bring with it the ruin of the Empire, and that his ideas would perish with him, he said: "Old errors are doomed to disappear. After millions of slanders, sophistries, and lies have been hurled at it, the most fragile truth remains as intact as ever."

But the new organization of industry, commerce, and agriculture, which was expected to produce such marvelous and rapid results, proved powerless to overcome the famine which raged throughout the land. On the contrary, the prophecies

of Ssu Ma Kuang seemed to be verified, and poverty and distress continued to grow, in spite of the efforts of the bold reformer.

However, the Emperor remained loyal to his councilor, waiting patiently year after year for the arrival of the new era persistently prophesied by his new Minister and as regularly postponed by events. The masses, always trustful and always deceived, did not lose heart, and retained their faith in the extraordinary man whose calm confidence imposed itself upon the sovereign, and who communicated his unshakable faith to even a starving nation.

Notwithstanding this, the people were decimated every year by famine and epidemic. The Chinese Empire would have been overwhelmed and submerged, if fate, which breaks unexpectedly the strongest and most tenacious human will, had not stepped in to end simultaneously, by the sudden death of the Emperor Shen Tsung, the fearful experiences through which the nation was passing and the political career of Wang An-shih.

The son and successor of Shen Tsung was a boy of ten years. Authority passed into the hands of the Empress-Dowager Kao, who had always been an open enemy of the reformer. As Regent, she immediately summoned Ssu Ma Kuang, her favorite, whom in earlier days she had raised to his high honors. It was now Wang An-shih's turn to retire to a remote retreat, where he ended his days peaceably; for Ssu Ma Kuang was as generous toward his rival as his rival had been toward him.

In spite of the obvious lessons of experience, the defeated reformer retained his faith in his system of social regeneration. Consequently he was overwhelmed with grief to see that system destroyed, so to speak, stone by stone, until every trace was obliterated, and the last of his own disciples had been removed from public service.

With the restoration of the old order of society, distress gradually disappeared; with each succeeding season men took new heart, industry revived, famines ceased. The population, no longer decimated by epidemics, multiplied rapidly.

In the same year, only a few days apart, the two old adversaries died. They had become symbols in China of the two great forces which guide, renew, and preserve society. Wang An-shih died of a broken heart, abandoned by his friends, almost forgotten, but so possessed by his mystical reforming faith that he preserved his beliefs unshakable to the end, and insisted that the Emperor would in the near future restore the regime of truth and justice he had planned. Ssu Ma Kuang died a few days later, after having repealed all the laws issued by his rival. In his honor, although it was a serious departure from the usual precedents and customs, the old Empress-Dowager and the infant Emperor personally attended his imposing funeral; and all the Empire went into mourning for him.—*Translated from La Revue de France by The Living Age.*

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, April 27, to Wednesday, May 3.)

China's factional warfare between Chang Tso ling, Military Governor of Manchuria and Inspecting General of Manchuria and Mongolia, chief of the Fengtien party, and Wu Pei-fu, head of the Chihli party, and Inspecting General of Hunan and Hupeh, occupies the forefront of attention in the news of the Far East in the period under review. This struggle which had its beginning at the defeat of the Anfu faction more than two years ago by Wu Pei-fu has been reaching its culmination during the life of the Liang Shih-yi Cabinet and has ended in the open warfare of this week.

Peking and Tientsin are both in the combatant area and news from the capital, either by mail or telegraph is under a strict censorship which confuses the reports arriving at Shanghai and other Central China points.

The point of contact of the two armies first came at Machang, a short distance from Peking along the Peking-Tientsin Railway, when Wu Pei-fu launched an attack on the positions of the Chang Tso-ling force there. The first report of fighting is given herewith in a *Reuter Pacific* report, dated Peking, April 29:

There was heavy fighting all yesterday at Tachang, near Machang, but no reports have been received from that field today.

The Chihli forces are also attacking near Chinghsien, south of Langfang. It thus appears that General Wu Pei-fu boldly attacked the Fengtien troops's three main positions, which are at widely distant points, but it is believed that General Wu Pei-fu sent only a holding force to the center, hoping to smash the Fengtien resistance at Tachang and Changsintien, afterwards concentrating against Chinghsien. The gunfire at Changsintien is still being heard.

General Chang Tso-lin telegraphed to the government yesterday evening, reporting that he was coming south of Shanhaikuan for the purpose of inspecting his troops, leaving the military affairs of Mukden in the hands of General Chiao Keng-yung, the Fengtien Chief of Staff, while Mr. Wong Yung-chang, the Director of the Fengtien Finance Bureau, will attend to civil affairs.

Heavy fighting began at Changsintien at three o'clock this morning, General Wu Pei-fu apparently launching a surprise attack. Wounded Fengtien soldiers are already arriving at Peking, also straggling Fengtien troops from the field. The booming of the guns was plainly heard in the Legation Quarter. It is reported that fighting has also occurred at Machang and south of Langfang.

First reports have given the Chihli army under Wu Pei-fu the better of the fighting but more recent dispatches say that Chang Tso-ling's army is holding its own. The confusion of reports is such that summarizing is difficult and a few of various natures are given in order to outline the extisting situation.

The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes from Peking on May 2:

In order to come to some understanding of what is proceeding in the war area it is necessary to discount fully 70 percent of rumors heard in Peking. Foreigners and Chinese alike traffic in the wildest improbabilities and profess to believe them, giving authorities for their statements.

On April 30 it was stated that the Fengtien troops were driven from Changsintien and that the soldiers were falling back on the city. Yesterday I personally visited this front and found the Fengtien men comfortably settled down on commanding heights, carrying out a reciprocal brisk fusillade with rifles and machine guns through the day with the Chihli troops. Artillery was not much in evidence and when used it seemed to suffer from bad handling. Not only had the Fengtien forces not been dislodged but they had pushed the Chihli troops back about a mile.

Having traversed the full length of the Fengtien line to north of where it was reported the Chihli troops were attempting to outflank Fengtien I discovered the reverse was the case. I found the Fengtien commanders fully alive to the probability of the attempted turning movement which they were counteracting by extending their lines with

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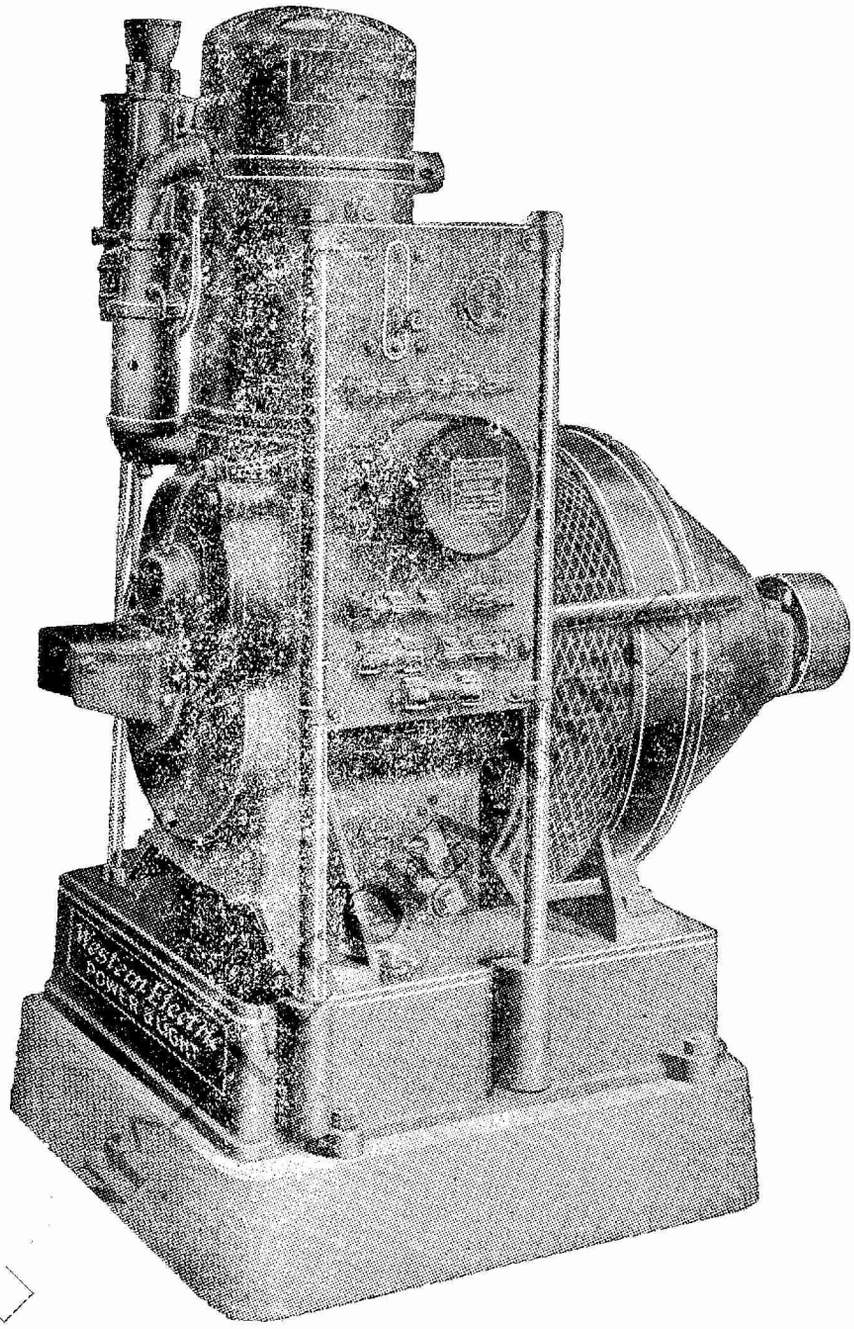

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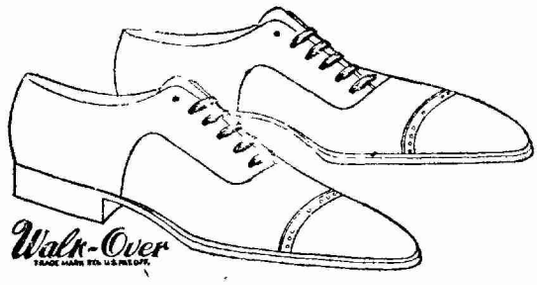

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adequate numbers of men, supplies and ammunition. The Fengtien troops are all well fed and equipped and marching into action in good spirits. There is a tremendous amount of rifle and machine gun fire out of all proportion to the casualties, which are comparatively few. There were no attacks in yesterday's performance which was composed of firing not fighting.

There is no reliable news from other fronts though firing is proceeding vigorously.

If the Changsintien front can be taken as a criterion of operations at the present time they bear little relation to real warfare, though this may change when the time comes for decisive action.

Noise-making seems to be the chief aim on both sides just now.

A *Reuter Pacific* report of May 1, from Peking outlines the situation thus:

After the lull during the night, fighting was resumed at Changhsintien this morning, chiefly with machine-guns and rifles, the Chihli forces attacking. Early in the afternoon the Fengtien soldiers were handicapped by a shortage of ammunition, but supplies were quickly brought up after which the Chihli troops made no headway, and late in the afternoon they retired to Lulihou.

The fighting throughout was very heavy and the casualties numerous. The Chihli forces made a gallant attempt to turn both flanks. Brisk fighting also occurred on the bank of the Hunho, where the Fengtieners had been driven from Kuan by General Ching Fu-lai.

Changsintien station this after noon was crowded with Fengtien wounded, while numerous others reached Fengtai. Several truckloads of wounded also arrived at the Chienmen. No details are obtainable regarding the Chihli losses.

It is reported that the Chihli General, Tung Chen-kun, and the Fengtien General, Liang Choutung, where killed, and General Tsu Feng, Commandant of the Fengtien Sixteenth Division, wounded.

The strain of the heavy fighting is said to be telling on the Fengtieners, while Chihil is sending fresh troops into the field daily. Further desperate Chihli efforts to take Changsintien are expected tomorrow.

A second report of the same day reads:

This morning the Chihli forces pressed back the Fengtien troops along the Hunho River in the direction of the Marco Polo Bridge but failing to reach the bridge they retired nearly to their former positions.

To the westward of Changsintien the Chihli forces established contact with a portion of the Fengtien Sixteenth Division, which latter suffered considerably. The fighting continues there, otherwise the situation at Changsintein is virtually unchanged.

On the middle front, the Chihli forces after taking Ku-an, threw back the Fengtien troops in the direction of the river where the fighting is still going on. The Fengtien troops are counter-attacking, supported by guns from the other side of the river.

On the eastern front large Chihli forces from Shantung are proceeding northwards with the intention of joining General Wu Pei-fu at Jen-Kin, where a big concentration is taking place preparatory to an attack on the Fengtien troops at Machang. This will represent the main operation which General Wu Pei-fu will command personally.

Up to the present the Fengtien troops have fought well and the campaign promises to be a severe one unless General Wu Pei-fu effects another of the coups for which he is so justly famous.

A third report of May 1 by the *Eastern* News Agency gives the following summary:

According to an announcement of the headquarters here of the Fengtien troops, in a fierce battle in the district of Changhsintien yesterday, General Tung Chen-kuo, Commander of the 13th Mixed Brigade of the Chihli troops was killed by a stray bullet.

It is reported that of the Fengtien troops, some 200 soldiers have been killed and wounded up to the present as against upward of 300 Chihli soldiers and that the Fengtien troops have captured two battalions of the Chihli troops.

From the variety of news contained in these reports the difficulty of obtaining accurate information will be seen. There are persistent rumors that Chang Tso-ling is being assisted by the Japanese but no outward indication has been given to substantiate these dispatches. Three Japanese warships have gone to Tientsin from Port Arthur but this is just a part of the strengthening move that is being taken by the Allied forces having troops stationed in Tientsin.

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The Legation Guard in Peking is said to have been reinforced by the addition of 1,200 troops, including three companies of American marines.

Foreign residents in both Tientsin and Peking are apprehensive of attacks upon the two cities and the Volunteer Corp of the former city is prepared for a call. Dispatches, however, report that assurances have been given that neither Peking nor Tientsin will be disturbed in the fighting.

The war that is now in progress seems to be the most business-like in China's modern history and modern implements of warfare, such as machine guns, and heavy artillery, are being employed with telling effect. The two armies competing are the best equipped and most efficiently trained of all those in the country.

After several attempts at a reconciliation of Chang and Wu, President Hsu Shih-chang has apparently given up and is awaiting the outcome of the struggle. Chow Tze-chi, recently appointed Minister of Education and Acting Premier, resigned during the week giving as his reason his failure to bring about peace between the two factions. Other news from Peking has been totally obscured by news of the fighting.

The situation in Central China is quiet for the moment. The expected struggle between Tuchun Chi of Kiangsu and General Lu of Chekiang, Wu and Chang supporters respectively, has not materialized and it seems probably that a clash will not occur.

More than a thousand Chinese and foreign members of the various Protestant Christian Missions in China opened the National Christian Conference in Shanghai on Tuesday, May 2. The conference will last for a week.

The Chinese Northern Navy in southern waters has been captured by means of an air attack by Sun Yat-sen's forces, according to Hongkong dispatches to the Chinese newspapers of Shanghai. Sun Yat-sen has openly declared his alliance with Chang Tso-ling but is at the moment quiet in Canton. General Chien Chiung-ming has retired and apparently has taken with him certain funds. Sun Yat-sen is said to be making an inquiry into this condition. The Northern expedition of the Canton government under Sun has died a natural death, according to various reports.

The Japanese Cabinet is expected to resign, a *Reuter Pacific* report of May 2 says, giving Premier Takahashi a free hand in the reorganization of the Ministry. The dispatch reads:

> Well-informed newspapers this morning assert that the Premier has requested the resignations of the Ministers of Home Affairs, Agriculture, Education and Railways, with the possible result of all the Cabinet Ministers resigning and thus leaving Viscount Takahashi free completely to reorganise the Ministry. The decision of the Cabinet may be announced after the meeting this afternoon.

A second report of the *Eastern* News Agency gives this information:

> The feud among members of the government and the Seiyukai Party over the plan for the reconstruction of the Takahashi Cabinet has become so serious that the situtation has become critical. In consequence, Premier Takahashi is now reported to have decided to carry out the projected reconstruction immediately in view of the fact that the longer the plan is delayed in its execution, the worse the minds of members of the government and the Seiyukai Party will become. It is, therefore, expected that the plan will be realized before long.

A heavy earthquake lasting fifteen minutes was reported from Tokyo on April 27. Many buildings were damaged slightly, including the American

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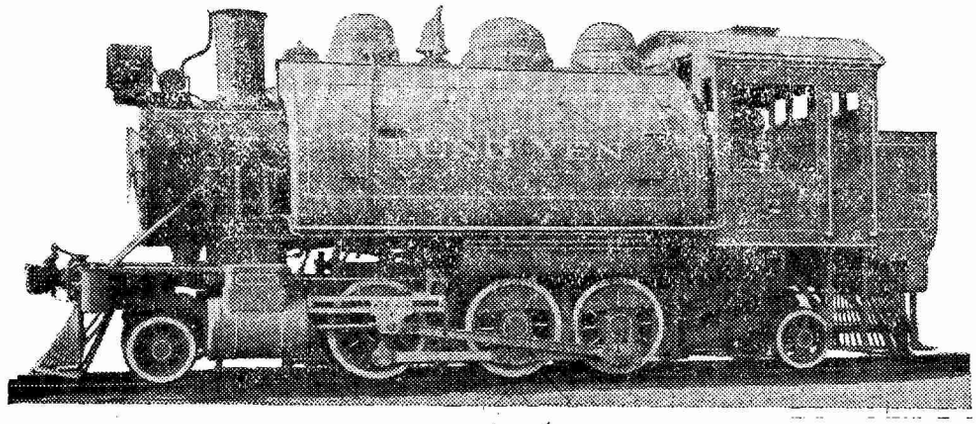

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Embassy, and several fatalities occurred. Yokohoma was severely shaken and the waterworks systems disrupted. One section of the city was virtually destroyed. The tremor was preceded by the eruption of Mount Asama, ninety miles northwest of Tokyo.

The Prince of Wales continues to be royally entertained in all sections of Japan and the pages of the Japanese press largely are taken up with his visit.

The first group of the Philippine Independence Mission to Washington will leave Manila within a short time. This party will consist of Senate President Quezon, Speaker Osmena, and General Aguinaldo, honorary chairman. The entire mission expects to assemble in San Francisco on June 7 to proceed to the Capital city. The mission has been instructed, according to the *Manila Times*, not to ask for independence by halves but to request it entirely.

Business Conditions in America

Financial conditions in the United States continue to improve, according to advices received recently at the Shanghai office of the American Commercial Attache. Although high interest rates are still obtainable on all classes of securities, the Treasury has been able to call in some of its short-time obligations during the month. During February the Department of the Seine, comprising Paris and its environs, has placed on the American market $35,000,000 in twenty year 7 percent external gold bonds at 90½ and accrued interest to date of delivery yielding 7.9 percent to maturity. A syndicate of New York bankers has made a one year loan of $5,000,000 to the Republic of Cuba to provide for the most pressing needs of the administration. The State of Queensland, Australia, placed $10,000,000 twenty-five year 6 percent bonds at 96½ and interest to yield more than 6.25 to maturity in the United States through the National City Company. The fundamental conditions of the market are viewed as favorable to the flotation of foreign interests.

The decline in the activity of the iron and steel industry which began the first of December and was attributed to seasonal conditions, has ended and improvement in now noticeable.

Buying in both retail and wholesale lines is light. Reports for the calendar year of 1921 show that the textile demand in the eastern districts has registered an increase running as high as 10 percent over that of 1920. Production in the leather and shoe trade is reported as being very irregular. Cotton and woolen mills are being operated at a high percentage of capacity, except in some of the New England plants which are closed on account of strikes. Collections are reported as slow and outstanding obligations increasing.

The relative stability of prices during the last half of 1921 appears to indicate that at least a temporary fixed price level has been reached with greater certainty resulting from that condition in business. Wholesale prices are showing an increased stability, with corn, wheat and meat products advancing rapidly.

Wage reductions have been widespread during recent months. Twenty percent reductions have been made in wages in practically all of the New England textile mills and working hours have been increased, followed by a walk-out of 40,000 of the 200,000 employes. Fifty thousand coal miners in the Pittsburgh district have been reduced from 36 to 40 percent. The larger smelting companies have cut

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20-393

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wages approximately 10 percent. Latest reports from the Department of Labor show a decrease in unemployment (if workers on strike are not included). Although the furloughing of 4,000 men in the navy yards in various parts of the country, because of a suspension of construction on fourteen capital ships, will permit these men to enter more productive fields, this action is having an aggravating influence in labor circles.

The most striking change in stocks of grains at primary markets is in the case of corn, which has been affected by heavy export shipments. The reduced production of flour has resulted in lower stocks of flour in the chief centers.

The processes of readjustment are working slowly but undoubtedly progress is being made in restoring the industrial balance which is necessary to full industrial activity. The feeling in business circles is inclined to be optimistic, but the factors entering into the situation are so complicated and will require so much strenuous effort and thorough appreciation of the serious condition which now exists that any material change in the international situation must be slow.

20-394

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SHANGHAI

20-396

Who's Who in China

S. C. Wang, Editor of the Sheng Pao (Star) of Peking

(王世徵)

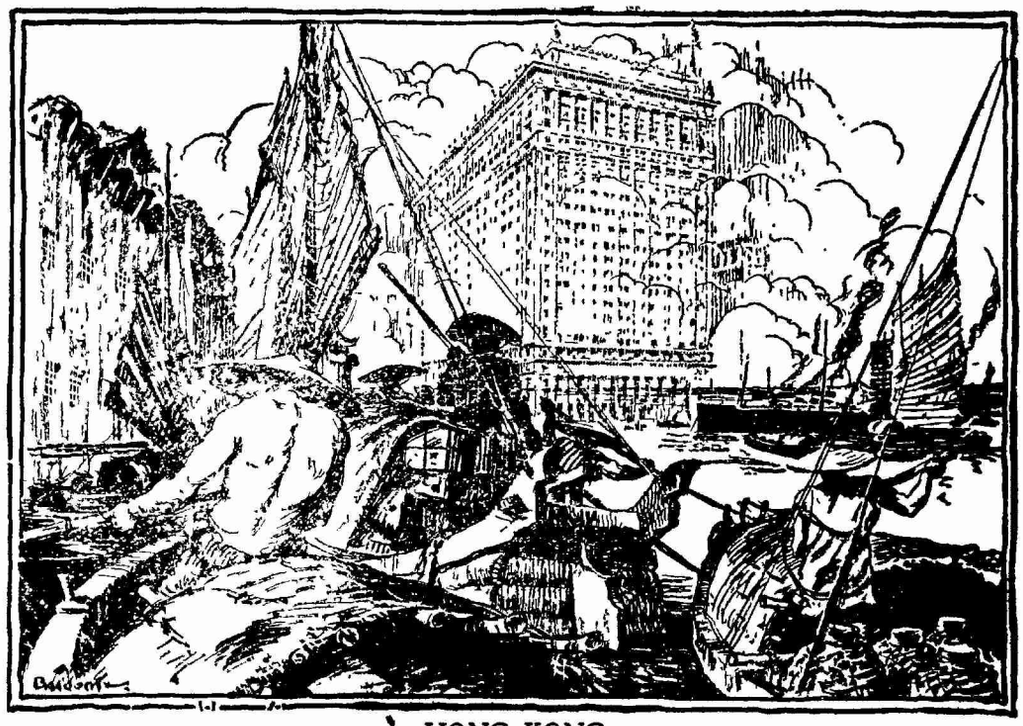
S. C. Wang, editor of a newly established daily paper of Peking called the Sheng Pao, or the Star, is a Chinese scholar, and is at the same time well versed in the English language. Unlike many other Chinese editors, he knows the ins and outs of the political situation, and has numerous friends among the distinguished politicians and officials of the day. A few years ago he himself was an official and was in close contact with the leading personages.

Born in Foochow, Fukien, 1873, Mr. Wang attended the regular Confucian school in his young days. At the age of thirty, he successfully passed the metropolitan examinations and received the degree of Chin Shih, equivalent to Ph D. of the West. After this, one more Imperial Examination for literary excellence was held, and then the system of the competitive literary examination was abolished by an Imperial Decree to the dismay of Chinese scholars.

At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Wang went to England to study after having made the necessary preparations for two years at the Chin Shih Academy at Peking. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn and was admitted as a barrister-at-law. He returned to China at the age of thirty-seven after a stay of five years in England.

In the Manchu regime he was legal adviser to the Board of Communications and the Board of Navy. Concurrently he was a member of the Board of Education and of the Legislative Bureau in the Cabinet. He was popular as well as influential.

After the establishment of the Republic he became Chinese secretary to the late President Yuan Shih-kai, and held this position until 1915. In 1914 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, which was created in place of the first Parliament dissolved by Mandate, and held this post until 1916. The reason for his resignation in 1915



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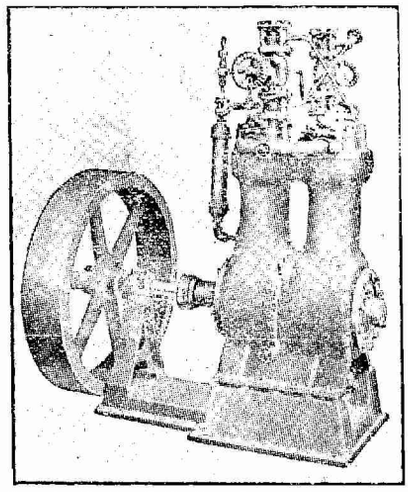

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as secretary to Yuan Shih-kai was his refusal to support his chief in his imperalistic ambition.

Mr. Wang and Shih Yu, a distinguished scholar from Szechuen, were chosen by Yuan Shih-kai to organize a monarchical association to support his imperalistic ambition, but both of these two gentlemen declined the offer, and consequently lost the favor of their chief. Yang Tu and others were selected to found the association, and Wang and Shih were obliged to resign as secretaries in the Presidential Palace. However, with great reluctance, Mr. Wang translated Dr. Goodnow's famous article advocating a limited monarchy for China with qualifications.

For some time he lived in retirement and devoted his leisure time to writing on current topics for the press. In 1918, after the defeat of General Chang Hsun, a new senate was elected and Mr. Wang became a Senator representing the returned students from abroad. He held the senatorial position until 1920. At the same time he was adviser to the Ministry of Communications and the Cabinet.

During General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement, Mr. Wang was editor of the Kung Yen Pao, the best known daily paper at Peking at that time. Its editorials were much praised by Chinese scholars and were feared by officials. Concurrently he was managing editor of the Peking Daily News, an English daily paper.

For the last two years he has lived a quiet life. Recently he organized the Sheng Pao, or the Star, with several friends and is hoping that it may become the model paper of the Chinese Capital. His literary style is highly admired by his contemporaries, and the information his paper contains daily is quite up to date.

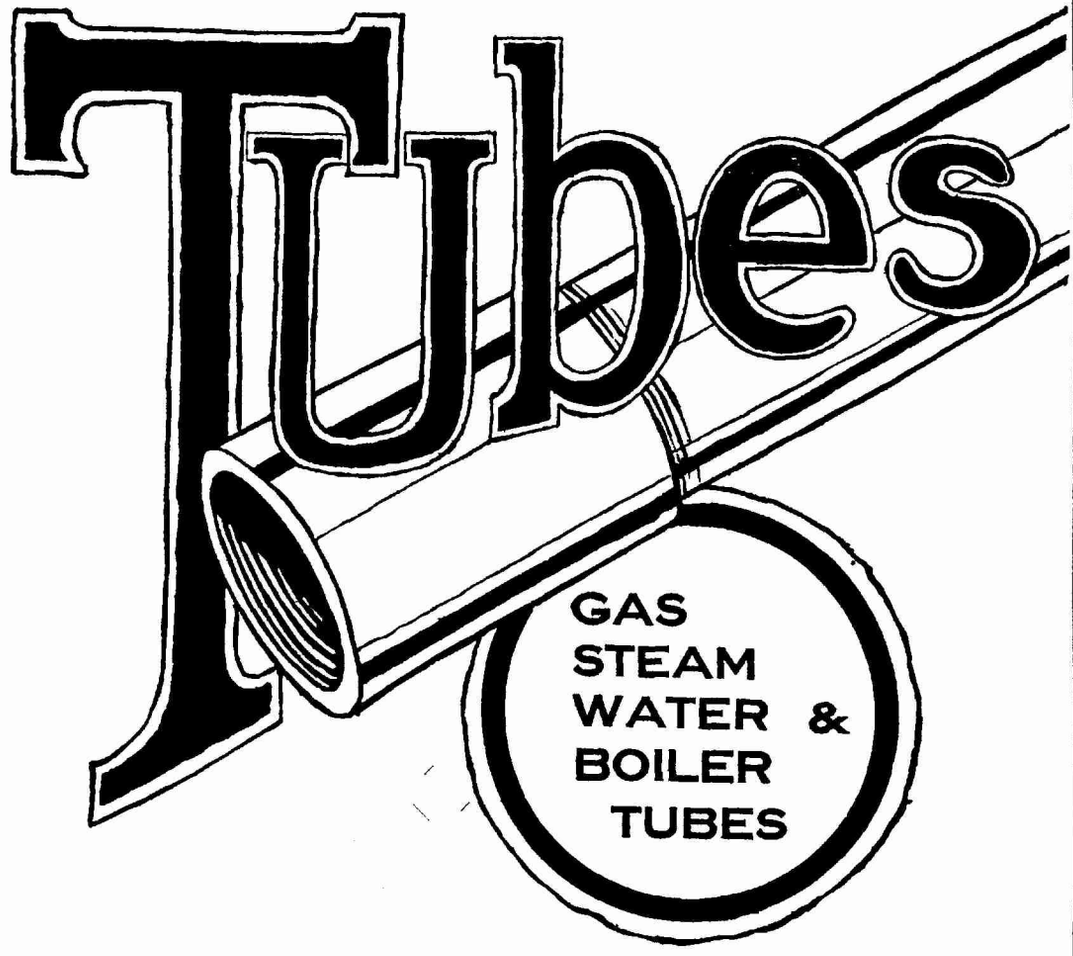
Mr. Wang's advice on politics is constantly sought by rival politicians. It is usually sound, but is not followed.

Bill to Admit Chinese to New York Bar

Miss Amy Wrenn, who is a lawyer, is making an appeal to the New York Legislature whereby it will be possible for a native of China to become admitted to the bar in New York. Miss Wrenn has prevailed upon Assemblyman James F. Bly of Brooklyn, to introduce a bill in the interest of Jock King Chung, who is making his home in Brooklyn, and is a student in her law office. As he was born in China, despite the fact that he is a graduate of the Yale Law School, he would be precluded from taking the law examinations, according to the *China Review*.

The bill authorizes the Apellate Division of the Supreme Court to waive Mr. Chung's nationality and admit him to the bar if he satisfactorily passes the examination and if he proves to possess all the necessary qualifications other than citizenship.

Mr. Chung went to America twenty years ago as a student and took courses in preparatory and high schools as well as at the Yale Law School and Brooklyn Law School. He originally planned to return to China to practice, but he explained that



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K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

20-400

should he return to China as a lawyer licensed to practise in America he would have more standing that if he merely returned as a graduate of an American law school.

Business School For Chinese Women

A business course, including English, correspondence, typewriting, filing, business arithmetic, and business standards, was started at the Y. W. C. A. this week to cover a period of six months, under the tutorship of Mrs. R. A. Christy, who has had experience in business training. Graduates of middle and high schools are eligible and entrance examinations in English were held the first two days of the course.

Both Chinese and foreign firms are looking for Chinese who understand typewriting, filing and general office work and who can write good business letters. The Y. W. C. A. has heretofore been asked to recommend women for such positions, but very few women are well trained in this work. The course in English is arranged for those students who have not enough English to enter the business school with this class, but who would like to enter a later course starting on September 1.

Men and Events

I. G. Riddick, of the British-American Tobacco Company, Hankow, arrived in Shanghai last week accompanied by his mother, who is enroute to America. Mr. Riddick returned to Hankow this week.

Colonel Clyde Ford, appointed new U. S. Postal Agent at Shanghai, several months ago at Washington, D. C. arrived here last week to assume his new duties. Colonel Ford succeeds E. H. Everett as postmaster.

James B. Davies and Robert T. Bryan, Jr., announce the formation of a partnership to continue general practice of law under the firm name of Davies and Bryan, with offices at No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

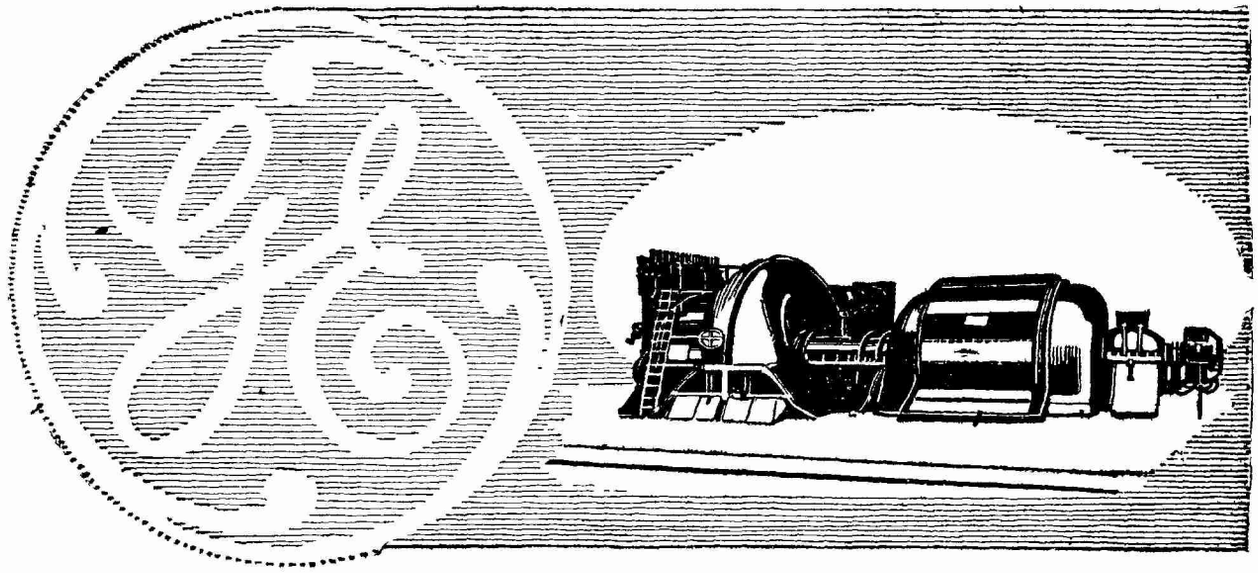
The wedding of I.P. Waung, of the *Shun Pao*, Chinese Daily and Miss Chu Fu-chiu took place last week at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel. A large number of foreign and Chinese journalists were present. C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, officiated.

Major Arthur Bassett, of the British-American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, who recently returned from furlough in America and England, was guest of honor at a dinner given by a representative gathering of well-known Chinese at the Great Eastern Hotel last week.

Among those arriving on the s. s. *Silver State* on Tuesday, April 2, were: Thurston Porter, new U. S. Marshall at Shanghai; J. B. Powell of the *Weekly Review of the Far East*; Thomas F. Millard, and Mrs. W. I. Eisler, wife of Captain Eisler, representative of the U. S. Shipping Board at Shanghai.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, and chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission, now in session in Shanghai, is expecting Mrs. Arnold and family to arrive here shortly from Peking. They will make their home in Shanghai this summer occupying the residence of M. Denegri, 19 Kiachow Road.

Mrs. James MacBeth, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, was at home on Friday to her friends in honor of Mrs. H. E. Page, who recently returned to Shanghai from a trip around the world. Mrs. Page is the wife of Mr. Page, managing director of the China General Edison Company, Incorporated, 15 Robinson Road, Shanghai.



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The Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club will hold a meeting at the Institution for the Blind, 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, on Friday afternoon, May 5, at 4:30 o'clock, when an entertainment by the students of the school will be given. Mrs. G. B. Fryer, wife of the superintendent of the institution, will act as hostess for the afternoon. The meeting will be open to any member of the American Woman's Club who desires to attend.

Word was received here last week of the death of John Foord, editor of the *Asia* magazine, of Concord, New Hampshire and a well known writer on Far Eastern subjects for the *New York Times* and *Journal of Commerce*. His death was the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Mr. Foord has gained recognition as an authority on the Far Eastern question, through his editorship of *Asia*, the American magazine on the Orient. About two years ago Mr. Foord made a tour of the Far East.

The names of the new directors elected by the local Chinese taxpayers of the Chinese Ratepayer's Association as announced, follow: Sun Han-chang, Jabin Hsu, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chang Mo-chen, Yuan Li-tung, Wang Chai-yung, Ching Chen-ching, Fan Chiao-peh, and Yu Yah-ching, Chang Yi-ming, Tieu Shu-lin, Kam Chu-ham, Loh Wen-chung, and Chang Ping-hsin were elected alternates. The eighteen directors will meet at an early date to select the five advisors to the Municipal Council for the ensuing year.

The general balance sheet of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce has been issued ending December 31, 1921. The assets and liabilities of the bank shows the total in U. S. Gold to be $15,459,876.21. The capital subscribed for the bank is G. $10,000,000, and capital paid in to be G. $5,000,000. The branches of the Chinese-American bank are at Hankow, Harbin, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Shihkiachwang, Tientsin and Tsinan. Honorable Chien Nen Shun, is president of the institution, J. A. Thomas, American vice-president and Hsu Un-yuen, Chinese vice-president.

"Chinese Poetry" was the subject of a talk made by Mrs. Florence Ayscough at a meeting of the American Woman's Club, held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, April 2. Her remarks were illustrated by the reading of several poems from "Fir Flower Tablets," translated from Chinese by Mrs. Ayscough and put into metrical form by Miss Amy Lowell. The next general meeting of the club will be held at the Carlton Cafe on April 16, when all reports for the year will be heard from the chairmen of the different departments and committees, this being the last formal meeting for the year. The Social Department announces a garden party to be given on the afternoon of Saturday, May 27.

The National Christian Conference, one of the largest conferences ever held in China, is in session in Shanghai this week, with delegates attending from all parts of China. At the first session on Tuesday, more than 1,000 persons attended. Two years has been given to the preparation of this conference, with 400 people working on surveys and reports which are to be brought before the conference. Z. T. Kaung, vice-chairman of the committee on arrangements gave the principal address of the afternoon, U. S. Consul-General Cunningham and the Rev. A. N. Rowland of the Cathedral also spoke extending sympathetic interest from the foreign community and from the various foreign church bodies and the Rev. T. E. Shen spoke for the Pastor's Association.

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Empire State, S'hai, May 30. (105)
Hoosier State, S'hai, June 24. (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H'kong.
Empire State, S'hai, May 10. (105)
Hoosier State, S'hai, June 23. (105)
Golden State, S'hai, June 25. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Silver State, S'hai, May 4. (1)
Pine Tree State, S'hai, May 18. (1)
Wanatchee, S'hai, June 1. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, June 1. (1)

From San Francisco Los Angeles
Japan ports
West Chopaka, S'hai, May 21. (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila
West Chopaka, S'hai, May 23. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Keystone State, S'hai, May 7. (1)
Silver State, S'hai, May 21. (1)
Pine Tree State, S'hai, June 4. (1)
Wanatchee, S'hai, June 18. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, June 2. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
via Taku Bar and Dairen

For Portland via Vladivostock
West Kader, S'hai, May 2. (10)

For Manila & Hongkong
Hanawa, Shanghai, May 20. (10)

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Empire State, S'hai, May 10. (105)
Hoosier State, S'hai, June 4. (105)
Golden State, S'hai, June 25. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Golden States, S'hai, May 6. (105)
Empire State, S'hai, May 30. (105)
Hoosier State, S'hai, June 24. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Keystone State, S'hai, May 7. (1)
Silver State, S'hai, May 21. (1)
Pine Tree State, S'hai, June 4. (1)
Wanatchee, Shanghai, June 18. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, June 2. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Silver State, S'hai, May 4. (1)
Pine Tree State, S'hai, May 18. (1)
Wanatchee, Shanghai, June 1. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, June 15. (1)

(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, S'hai, C.597
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Barry
5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, N.Y.

(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor), S'hai, C4934
Y'hama, Kobe, T'tsin, D'n, T'tao, Pd.

(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila
New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
18 Nanking Rd. Shanghai, C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc

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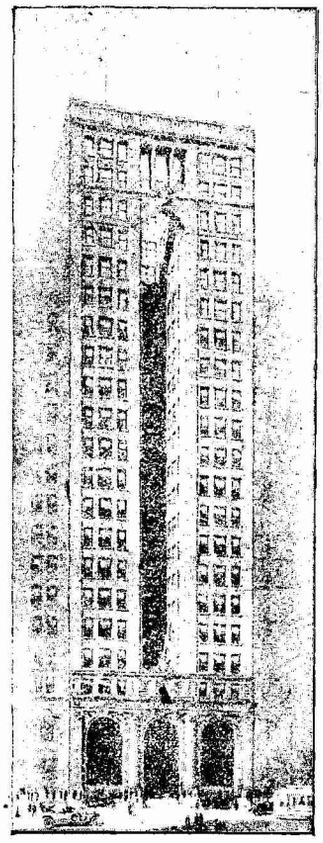

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News from North China

Kuo Chi-chi, Second Secretary of the Chinese Legation at the Hague, has been recalled for service in Peking. Mr. Kuo will soon leave Europe for the Chinese Capital to report for new duty.

Dr. Hirai, adviser to the Ministry of Communications, who has been absent from China for some time, returned from Japan to Peking on Wednesday. He will soon resume his office as adviser to the Ministry.

The Brazilian gove nment has invited China to participate in a conference on cotton growing. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has referred the invitation to the Ministry of Agriculture. A representative may be sent to Brazil on the occasion.

The run on the Chinese banks at Peking continue. It is not due to the lack of confidence of the people in the banks, but it is owing to their desire to have hard dollars in their possession during this troublesome time. The foreign banks are also being affected.

Tadao Okubo, new manager of the Tientsin branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has arrived at Tientsin to fill the post vacated by the late Mr. Seo. Mr. Seo died some time ago. The new manager formerly was manager of the Hakodate branch of the company.

The wedding of Miss Helen Elinore Budorskai of Peking to George Woodbury Van Tubergen, manager of the China Electric Company branch in Peking, took place at the Astor House Hotel at Tientsin on April 15. Chaplin Fischer of the U. S. 15th Infantry, officiated.

RaiW. Henderson, chief accountant of the Peking-Mukden hislway, left for England on April 18, on the completion of sa long term of service for the railway. A number of friends Cw him off at the station and attested, according to the *North hina Star*, to the popularity which he has earned.

An American firm, the Asia Development Company, of which Paul Page Witham is president, has secured the contract to make a survey and estimate the cost of the projected motor road from Chengtu to Chungking in Szechwan, a distance of about 265 miles according to the *North China Star*.

John Earl Baker, adviser to the Ministry of Communications, after an absence of six months, has returned from the United States to Peking, accompanied by his family. Mr. Baker, before his departure for America last September, was director of the American Red Cross operations in connection with famine relief.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who has been lecturing on birth control in Japan, is now in Peking giving lectures on the same subject. Her first lecture was given on the afternoon of April 18, in the lecture hall of the Peking Government University on the subject of "What is Birth Control?" Dr. Hu Suh interpreted the lecture.

Dr. Hawkling Yen, chief secretary of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, will be retained in Peking to be appointed chief secretary of the commission to supervise the application of the decisions reached at the Washington Conference. Dr. Yen returned from Washington to Peking a month ago.

A commission will be established to deal with the problem of standardizing the post administration after the withdrawal of the foreign post offices from China. The Ministry of Communications has submitted a recommendation for the establishment of the commission to the President and the latter has approved of the recommendation.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, General Chang Tso-ling's eldest son, passed through Tientsin on April 18 with 500 Mukden soldiers and one automobile. His special train, aftet stopping for a brief time, went on to Yangliuching, the firsr station away from Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway where he is making his headquarters for operation against Chihli.

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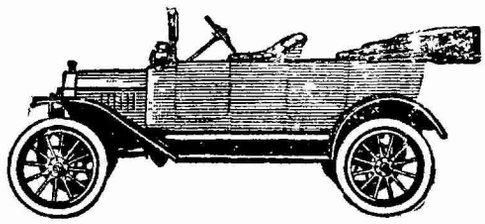

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20-406

The fourth general traffic conference held under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications began on April 18 and will continue for about one week. The work of the conference will be to discuss general traffic problems, to devise measures to improve the existing railway services and make necessary improvements in the general rules and regulations relating to goods and passenger traffic.

Wang Tah-hsieh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sun Pao-chi, director general of the Customs Administration, have been appointed vice-presidents of the committee to deal with questions arising from the Washington Conference. Mr. Wang is generally regarded as the most able Chinese diplomat of the old school. He is a contemporary of Sir John Jordan, former British Minister to China.

Civil Governor Tsao Jui's and General Tsao Yin's families and belongings in their homes in Hopei, Chinese city of Tientsin and in the Civil Governor's Yamen, were all moved into the British Concession last Saturday and Sunday according to the *North China Star*, and caused much excitement among the people in general. The local press commented upon the action on the part of the leading officials unfavorably.

A Mandate issued on the morning of April 19, appointed General Wang Chan-ping, commander of the 23rd Chihli Division, Co-Director of Military Affairs in Chihli Province. The appointment is a preliminary to his appointment as Military Governor of Chihli in the event of a victory for Chihli. General Tsao Kun may in future confine his activities to the office of Inspecting Commissioner of Shantung, Honan and Chihli.

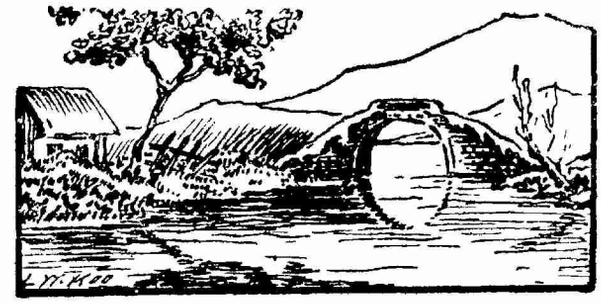
The Ministry of Communications has appointed Tang Teh-huan, director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, to be managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, to succeed Chow Chihsien, who was appointed to this post six months ago upon the recommendation of General Wu Pei-fu. In view of General Wu's opposition, Mr. Tang will have the most difficult task that is confronting him in his attempt to take up office.

The A. B. C. Club (Anglo-British-Chinese Commercial Club), at a meeting held on April 18, decided to accept a proposition submitted by the China Theaters, Ltd., to house the club in the building which the theater Company plans to erect on Elgin Avenue in the British Concession at Tientsin. Some time ago the club considered the advisability of building a club house, and this plan was finally given up in favor of the theater Company's proposal.

A Chinese by the name of Y. T. Li, won the bicycle championship on April 17, for China covering the fifty-seven kilometers in the record time of two hours and two minutes. He was closely followed by M. G. Weinglass, a Russian, who made a desperate effort to catch him in the last ten kilometers. Twenty-six contestants placed the first thirteen. The favorites for the race all failed. Li Hio Chiun, former champion of China, broke the seat of his bicycle just outside the Summer Palace.

Before a large gathering of the students of the Government University at Peking last Saturday afternoon, Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American group of the International Banking Consortium, spoke upon the subject of the International Consortium. In the course of the speech Mr. Stevens spoke of the necessity of railroad construction on a large scale in China before there can be great industrial development and told the story of the development by railroads of that part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River.

Peking, April 22, 1922.



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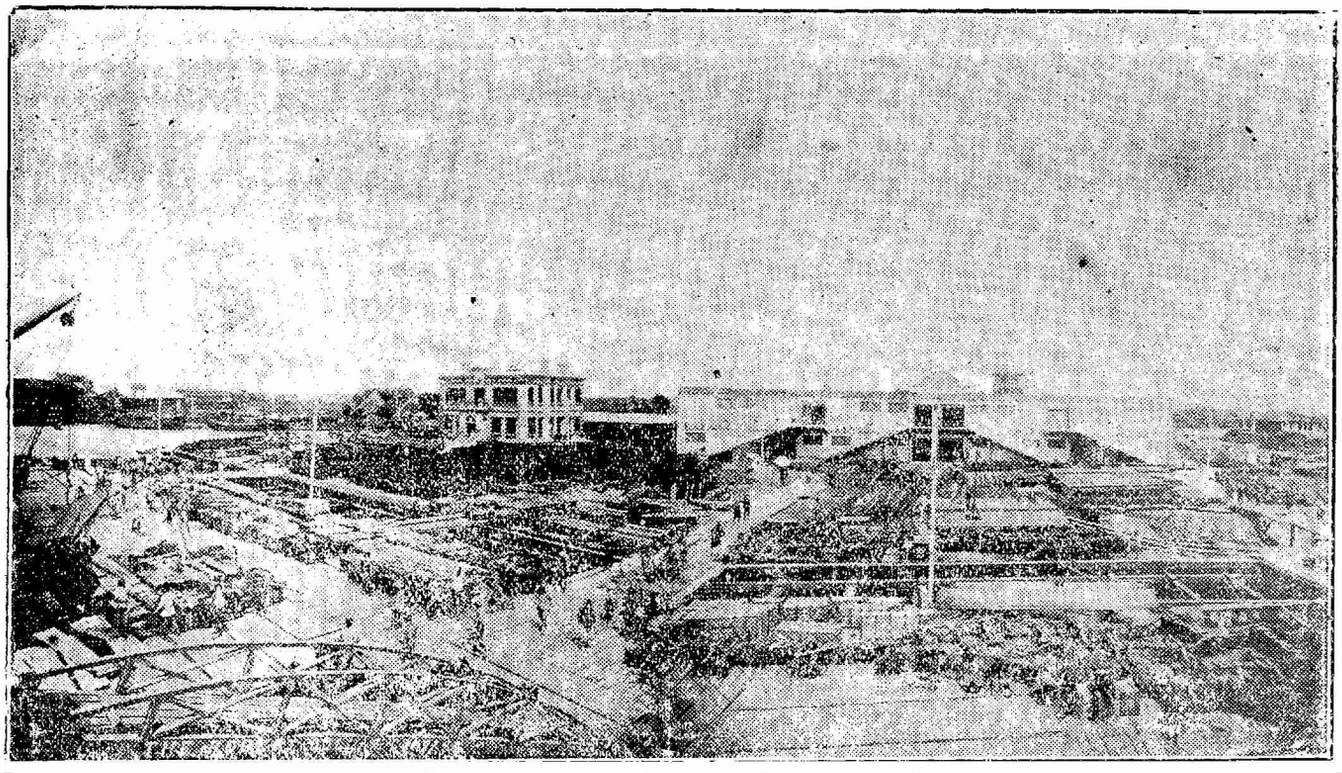

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News from Central China

E. D. Kilburn, vice-president of the Westinghouse International Electric Company of New York, is now visiting Hankow on a business trip in the Orient. He is accompanied by E. L. McCloskey, general manager for China, and F. G. Prescott, who is to establish and manage their business in Hankow and the Yangtze Valley. Mrs. Kilburn and J. H. Lee are also among the party visiting Hankow.

The expeditionary forces of the Canton government are reported to be returning from Chenchow and Yungchow in Hunan province, which they have recently approached in their expedition against Peking, to their initial post of Kweilin in Kwangsi. The withdrawal of Canton troops from the Hunan front is said to be due to serious friction being developed between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming.

The well-known American comedienne, Miss Eleanor Haber, is spending a few weeks in Hankow on a holiday trip. Miss Haber's fame as one of the most delightful and charming of America's comediennes is well known to thousands of officers and soldiers who were present in France and Belgium during the war. For some time Miss Haber has been making an extensive tour of the principal ports of the Orient,

General Li Yuan-hung, former President of China, has contributed $10,000 for the extension fund of the Wuhan Y. M. C. A., according to a telegram received from Tientsin. General Li has been an enthusiatic supporter of Y. M. C. A. in Wuhan and elsewhere in China. In their drive for extension fund, the Wuhan Y. M. C. A. has to date secured some $35,000; and more contributions and pledges are to come yet.

The Bank of Communications has ordered all of its branches and agents in Honan, with the exception of that at Kaifeng, to suspend business for the present owing to the unsettled conditions in that province. The sub-agent of the Bank of China at Chengchow, Honan, was recently arrested by General Wu Pei-fu who demanded from him $50,000. It is stated that only when the sum demanded is paid, he will be able to get his release.

The families of Marshal Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu have arrived in Hankow from Paotingfu and Loyang on their flight, it is reported, from the endangered zone in the North. The family of General Wu Pei-fu, however, came to Hankow only for the purpose of accompanying Madame Tsao Kun, and has returned to Loyang at the request of General Wu, who fears that the descent of his family to Hankow may occasion panic among people here.

A troop of some 200 Fengtien soldiers that have been stationed at Hankow by the Fengtien war-lord, have now been deported from Hankow by order of General Wu Pei-fu. The Fengtien soldiers have been sent up to Loyang, where they will be either interned or compelled to surrender to the Loyang warlord, General Wu. Chang Tso-lin's detective service is still operating in the concession of Hankow, where their activities are unrestrained by Chinese authorities.

The Hupeh Tea Revenue Office announces that since the recent movements of troops in the tea districts of Hupeh have entailed no disturbance or outrage to that territory, tea merchants who abruptly left the tea districts consequent upon the unfounded apprehension, are requested to dispel all fear and proceed to collect tea after the bountiful spring crop this year. It is further stated that arrangements have been made whereby traveling tea merchants will be well protected.

Wang Yung-hsi, formerly collector of the wine and tobacco revenue in Hupeh, has recently been promoted to the post of director of Wine and Tobacco Revenue Bureau of Hupeh upon the recommendation of General Wu Pei-fu. Mr. Wang's ability was recommended by General Wu, because Mr. Wang recently raised $800,000 from wine and tobacco revenues for General Wu Pei-fu. The wine and tobacco trade guilds at Hankow are protesting against the military taxation by General Wu on their trade in this center.

Admiral Sah Ching-ping, ex-Minister of Navy, passed through Hankow this week on a trip of investigation. Admiral Sah is visiting the various naval stations on the Yangtze Valley on a mission from the President at Peking to pacify navy employes. A manifesto appears in several Chinese papers in Hankow purporting to be issued by the Second Squadron of the Chinese navy now on service on the Yangtze, which declares neutrality of that squadron, should the present situation in North China develop into an open conflict.

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Chinese Government Railways

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.00	21.00	dep	Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7 55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho..... ,,	19 58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu ..... ,,	17 23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changtch Ho..... ,,	5 29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang..... ,,	2 52	14 13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow ..... ,,	22 15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangc how..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien(C hikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

20-410

At Hsuchow, Honan, General Wu Pei-fu has ordered his military officers to present the following demands for money to the various establishments there: British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. $10,000; Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd. $10,000; Chung Ho Egg Factory, $10,000; four transportation companies, at $5,000 each, $20,000; and the Hsuchow Chamber of Commerce, $50,000. It is further stated that the chairman of the Hsuchow Chamber of Commerce has been imprisoned pending the production of the money demanded.

The provincial government of Szechuen has established a Provincial Road Construction Bureau in the civil governor's yamen to take charge of road building plans in Szechuen. The construction of five trunk highways in Szechuen is now under contemplation, in connection with which bonds will be issued to secure funds for road building. The five roads cover the following routes: Chengtu-Pachow; Chengtu-Wanhsien; Chengtu-Kiating; Chengtu-Tatsienlu; and Chengtu-Kwangyuan. The building of inter-district roads is also under consideration of the Bureau.

The *Eastern* News Agency reports that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has found it unwise to lead his expeditionary troops into Hunan province, and that he has withdrawn his headquarters from Kweilin to Wuchow. General Li Lien-chun, former governor of Kiangse and one of Canton's leading propagandists, arrived in Wuchow on April 14, while Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Shu Chung-chi and Mr. Hu Han-ming arrived there two days later. Hearing of their return, General Chen Chiung-ming sent up, a group of his representatives to greet Sun and welcome him back to Canton.

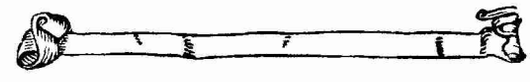
The second annual meeting of the National Chamber of Commerce of China which was to have been held this month at Hankow, has been postponed until the next part of this year, owing to growing difficulties for traveling delegates to assemble at Hankow for the conference. A committee has been named by the Wuhan Chambers of Commerce to study ways and means of accommodating and assembling delegates from various parts of the country. It is expected that an agenda full of interesting questions on commerce and finance in China will be brought forth for general discussion

General Wu Pei-fu has ordered the Hupeh Government Bank at Wuchang to furnish him with 100,000 cash notes for defraying urgent military expenses. The order has been executed this week when several loads of copper coins were forwarded to Chengchow, Honan. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has received a demand from General Wu Pei-fu for $300,000 which is required to be raised within about two weeks time among merchants in Hankow. It is reported that the Chinese Bankers Association of Hankow is urged by General Wu to contribute some $100,000 for the military fund now being raised by General Wu Pei-fu to cope with the growingly grave situation in Honan Province.

At the recent sessions of the Provincial Chamber of Commerce of Hupeh conferences held in Hankow, the following questions and actions were agreed upon and discussed: To improve the organization of trade-guilds system; to eliminate the circulation of bad money; to present vigorous protest to military authorities urging effective measures to be taken to end demands for military fund from local Chambers of Commerce in different districts in Hupeh, where troops pass by; to stabilize money and cash markets by eliminating speculative business, local Chambers shall furnish the Associated Provincial Chamber reports on trade conditions at various localities in Hupeh.

During the course of the last six months up to the end of March, General Wu Pei-fu has misappropriated and seized receipts and incomes of the southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, from Hankow to Chengchow, amounting to $3,200,000. Last October General Wu informed the Peking government that owing to urgent demands for fund to pay troops in the Central Yangtze provinces, he would continue to collect the receipts of the said railway until the total sum reached $3,000,000 The Peking authorities have drawn the attention of General Wu Pei-fu to this statement and the fact that income of this railway is needed to pay foreign and Chinese investors as well as the staff Owing to the recent development of hostilities in North China, the date is considered quite remote yet before General Wu listens to the persuasion of Peking.

Hankow, April 23, 1922.



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Week's News Summary

GENERAL

April 27. U. S. Shipping Board announces reduction in passenger rates to South American ports owing to a rate war started by Lamport and Holt, Ltd.,—Several Republican officers arrested and general murdered in Irish army headquarters, according to London report;—Washington report says General Pershing supports War Department's demand for larger army establishment than the 115,000 provided by the House of Representatives military measure, the Secretary of War requesting a provision for an army of 150,000.

April 28. London dispatch says Allied note to Soviets amounts to ultimatum first, requiring payment of debts, second, payment of pre-war debts; third, indemnity for all damages to foreigners; and fourth, the restitution of confiscated property.——Iowa report says floods occur in middle West of U. S. when levee breaks causing 20,000 acres of land to be flooded with residents fleeing for life.——Belgian Premier states that Genoa Conference tends to exceed its economic and financial character and to become political.

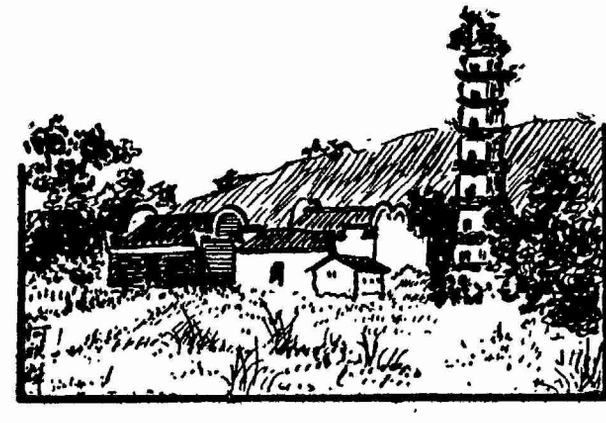
April 29. Seattle dispatch says Judge Lobingier, of U. S. Court for China, not a passenger on *s. s. Silver State*, bound for Orient, as previously announced.——Mocow report says authoritative circles consider Polo-Finnish agreement a step directed uniquivocally against Russia.

April 30. London dispatch says following the recent discharge of twenty-eight of the chief officials of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a sensation was created by G. R. Johnson, chairman of the committee of investigation war expenditures, who stated that half billion fake bonds had been issued in United States.——Genoa report says with departure of M. Barthou for Paris, a state of uncertainty again reigns at conference.

May 1. Lloyd George says Genoa Conference is landmark in the history of the world, because direction which Europe takes depends on its decisions.——Soviet government anticipates the improvement of transport conditions in Russia as outcome of decree permitting the free importation of motor cars.——London report says peace conference between two sections of the Southern Irish breaks down.——Death of M. Paul Deschanel, former President of French Republic, occurs.——Washington report says amendment to Constitution has been introduced to Congress, giving States the right to tax incomes derived from government and also income from state, county or municipal issues.

May 2. Paris dispatch says French Premier in explaining French point of view says Britain has main stake in Russian debt.

May 3. London report says budget introduced in House of Commons shows last year's revenue below estimate, but large redemption of debts and estimated surplus of £46,000,000 for current year.——Genoa report says Lloyd George's Russian policy is supported by Roman Catholics.——Paris dispatch says executive committee of Third Internationale has voted several million marks as a grant to propaganda bureau in Berlin.



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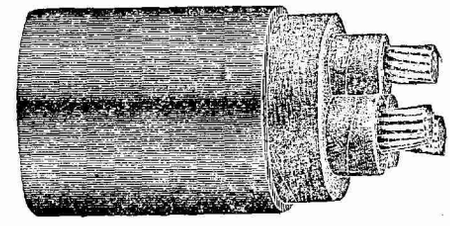

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20-414

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week, the cotton market has been uneventful but with a rather steady undertone in a general way, and although there has been a moderate revival of mill interest, operations of local professionals have also been in evidence. Fluctuations have been irregular and within a narrow range and the undertone on the whole has been quite steady; notwithstanding the dragging tendency of the interior marts.

Planting is gradually becoming general throughout the cotton belt and although there are, more or less, complaints on account of the rain, dry weather from now on will be very beneficial.

Aside from the new crop situation, the diminishing movement of the actual cotton has assisted a rather bullish sentiment; especially so as the demand for desirable cotton has been fairly active. Low grades, however, have not shared in this demand and the continued neglect has caused a depreciation on their relative values. In the meanwhile the market will be governed by weather conditions and by the action of domestic mills and professional operators,

For the present, however, we do not see any reason for departing from the policy we have been advocating in the past of buying whenever the market seems unduly depressed, as we still maintain that prices must advance in the near future.

Yarn:—During the early part of the week the market has been keeping steady and at the close, the price improved some one to two taels with undertone firm. Business for export has been booked, some 16,090 to 17,060 bales and some 11,000 to 12,500 bales direct business with the Mills have been recorded. The future trend of the market is hopeful and a brisk revival in new orders is looked forward to in the near future.

Liverpool, April 27, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American,	Spot	10.20	Pence
,, ,,	May	10.16	,,
,, ,,	July	10.21	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, April 27, 1922.

New York Market:—

May	17.99	Cents
July	17.60	,,
October	17.65	,,
December	17.70	,,
January	17.65	,,
Spot	18.15	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, April 27, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	461	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, May	,,	346	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, May	,,	381	,, ,,

Market:—*Setady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow	Tls.	36.00
Shanghai	,,	33.00
,, M-ginned,	,,	33.00
Taichong	,,	35.00

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, April 26, 1922.

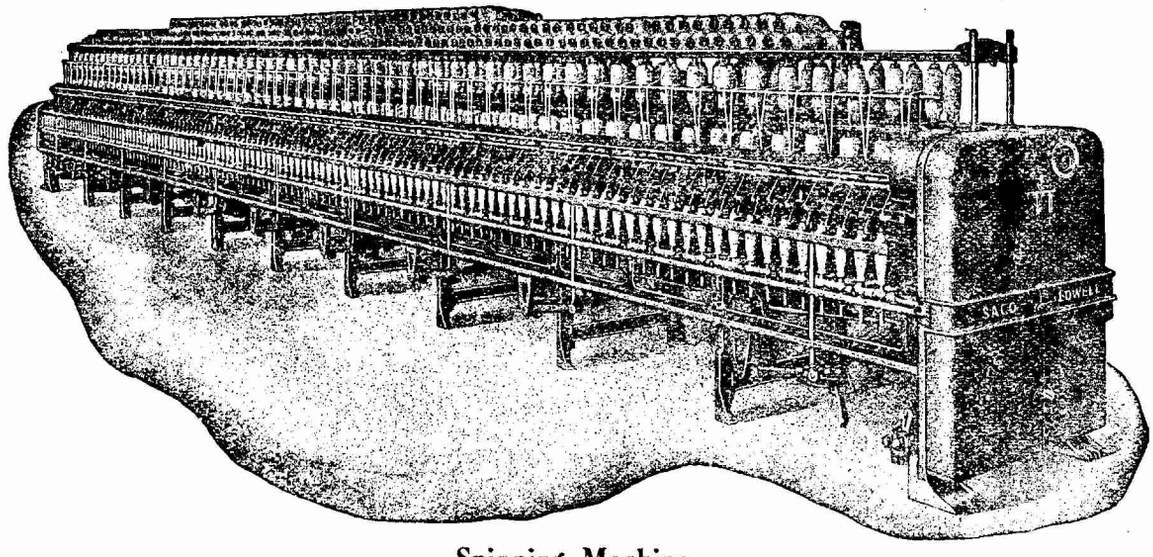
American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	99.90
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.70
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	116¼
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	107
New York City		4¼	1965	108½

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Common 17

Pacific Development Corporation Stock 12½

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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20-415

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: Several hundred bales of China Steam Filatures changed hands for Europe. There is a good demand for New Seasons Silk by European Buyers, and business was done on the basis of Taels 1170 for Sun Deer and 1100 for Victory. The present political situation and the subsequent higher exchange have now put a temporarily stop to further business. The American market remain quiet and inactive, with no demand.

Tsatlees: There is no change in this market.

Tussahs:—About forty bales were purchased by Japanese at Tls. 720 for Best Chops. There is probably still about 60/80 Bales Best Chops available for Export, but merchants are holding on in the hope of obtaining a better price.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

120 B/s	China Steam Filature	Centaure grade	13/22	Tls.	1200
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	9/11	,,	1260
200 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Eagle grade	X-1	,,	1170
630 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Comet grade	X-1	,,	1100
100 ,,	Meinchow ,, ,,	Double Deer	13/15 1	,,	1025
40 ,,	Tussah Filatures	White Double Elephant grade	,,		720

Shipment up to April 25, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	21184 B/s	20204 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures.	6609 ,,	1008 ,,
White Silks	7482 ,,	8748 ,,
Yellow Silks	12123 ,,	10215 ,,
Tussahs	11618 ,,	7164 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a better demand from America at advancing prices. The stock is about 20,000 Bales.

Japanese Report:

The Mulberry Crop

According to reports received from the provinces by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on the condition of the mulberry crop, the leaves have not grown so vigorously as in 1921, owing principally to a curtailment of manuring and partly to the rather unseasonably weather prevailing in the past. This it is feared will restrict in a measure the gathering of silkworm eggs and the rearing of silkworms.

The Pool's Stock

The pool is alleged to be willing to dispose of its stock at any time, unless on a possibility arise that the selling will have a depressing affect on the market, as the operation is calculated to bring in a profit at the present market prices. The Government authorities are said to be of the same opinion. The probability is, therefore, that the pool's stock will be disposed of soon either entirely or by halves.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to April 15th 1922)	206,000	B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	110,000	,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	201,000	,,

Canton: April 15th 1922:

Market: Transactions during the fortnight under review amounted to about 500 Bales of Old Season New Style and about 500 Bales "Longreels" for May-July delivery.

The demand from America remains very limited and the Chinese have been obliged to reduce their prices for ready cargo by $80.-/100.- per picul in order to effect sales. For New Season's Silk American buyers show little or no interest, except at ridiculously low limits.

European buyers, on the other hand continued covering their future requirements following the decline, with the result that the market closes firmer.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(May 1st - April 15th 1922)	40,000	B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	23,000	,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	38,000	,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 3rd, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of silver at 35d. shows an advance of ¼d since this day last week, which is reported to be due to Indian buying. Our T/T rate on London remains unchanged at 3/4½d. with business doing at 1⅛d. above this rate. The market throughout the week has ruled steady but apart from speculative operations, business continues on a very small scale. A fair amount of Franc paper has been placed during the last few days, but with this exception, exports remain quiet.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls 27 490,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,070,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 37,610,000 an increase of $ 470,000
Estimated value Tls. 54,569,000 as against Tls. 66,000,000 held this time last year

†	Average rates for March	Thurs April 27	Friday April 28	Sat. April 29	Mon. May 1	Tuesday May 2	Wed. May 3
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/1.942	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½
D/Dtts ,,	—	3/4¾	3/4¾	3/4¾	3/4¾	3/4¾	3/4¾
4m/s ,,	—	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
T/T India	247 586	266½	266½	266½	266½	265½	265
T/T France	768 46	810	810	810	815	815	815
T/T N. Y.	69.202	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
T/T H'kong	75.509	74	74	74½	74½	74	73⅝
T/T Japan	68.846	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63¼
T/T Batavia	186.731	200	200	200	200	200	200
T/T Straits	73 096	68½	68½	68½	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/4 269	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼
6m/s ,, ,,	3/4 769	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	818.461	860	860	860	865	865	865
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72 856	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	April 27	April 28	April 29	May 1	May 2	May 3
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜	34⅞	35
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $ 6 7⅜ Tls. 308 70	G. $. 67⅜ Tls. 308 50	G. $. 67½ Tls 305 80	G. $ 67½ Tls. 303 70	G $. 68½ Tls. 304 00	G. $. 6 Tls 304 0
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 0	111 00	111 00	111 0
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.7125	72.50	72.5875	72 80	72 7125	72.6
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 48 1
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	London on Germany	T/T 129
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 2⅞%	New York on London	T/T 44
,, ,,	4 m/s. 2⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3
,, ,,	6 m/s. 2⅞%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/6
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, April 7, to April 12, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Mar. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Bolton Castle, March 29.

To Boston.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	114,500
Foreign Goods.		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,489	Pls.	4,985
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	97
Antimony, Regulus	,,	3,363
Bristles	,,	50
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 350	,,	1,329
Cotton, Yarn, Waste	,,	572
Feathers, Duck	,,	170
Rhubarb	,,	59
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	373,243
Skins, Raccoon	,,	7,000
Hats, Rush	,,	27,000
Foreign Goods.		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,000	,,	3,384

S. S. Empress of Asia, March 25.

To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 205	Pls.	203.54
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 77	Pls.	76.73
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 195	Pls.	194.51
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	10.14
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	78
Chinaware, Fine	,,	54
Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	2,460
Skins, Raccoon	,,	2,000
Musk	Taels	736
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.35

S. S. Nanking, March 25.

To Chicago		
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	7,128
To Honolulu		
Carpets	Pcs.	27
Anti Mosquito Incense Sticks	Doz.	6,000
To New York.		
Camphor	Pls.	98
Chinaware, Fine	,,	8
Feathers, Duck	,,	192
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	Pcs.	15,000
To San Francisco.		
Silk, Tassels	Pls.	0.47
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	29
Books, Printed	,,	42
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	168
Carpets	Pcs.	7

S. S. Taiyo Maru, from U. S. A., March 20.

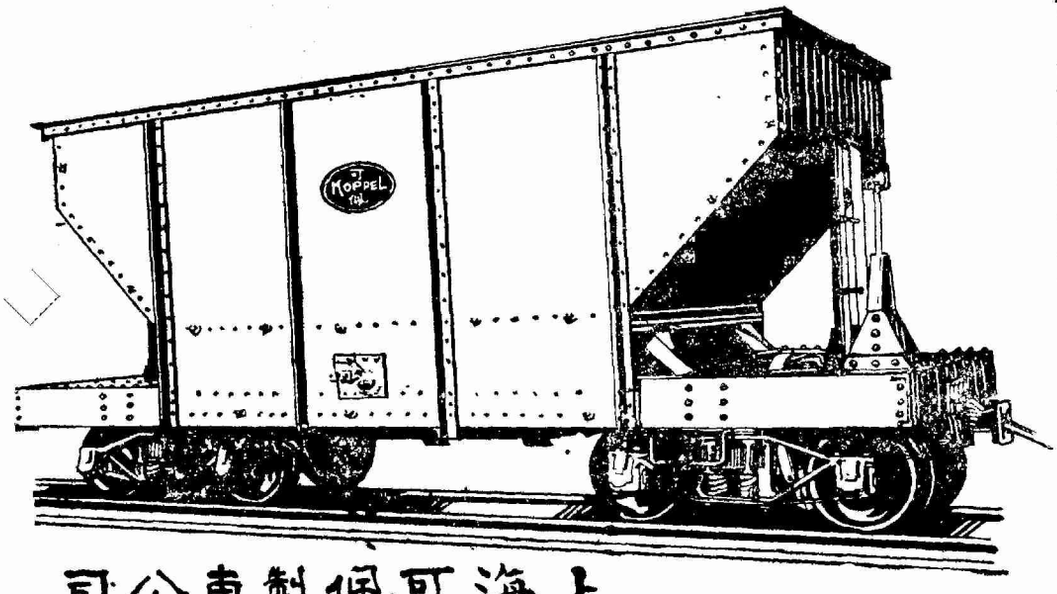
Iron Pipes	Pls.	135
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipes	Pls.	71
Apples, Fresh	,,	32
Bones, Cow	,,	128
Floatine	,,	300
Fruits, Fresh	,,	8
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	250
Leather, Sole	,,	134
Milk, Evaporated	,,	167
Oranges, Fresh	,,	244
Bedsteads	Pcs.	4
Felt, Sheathing	,,	150
Lemons, Fresh	,,	210,900
Typewriters	,,	1
Hats	Doz.	1
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	100
Cigarettes	Mille	19,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	648,028

S. S. Elkten, from U. S. A., March 21.

Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	1
Iron Bars	,,	2,447
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	6,855
Iron Pipes	,,	718
Iron Wire	,,	1,681
Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls	12
Iron Manufactures of	,,	26
Iron Galvanized:		
Tubes	Pls.	438
Wire Shorts	,,	1,791
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,840
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100	,,	365
Logwood Extract	,,	4
India rubber	,,	2
Leather, Patent, Cow	,,	1
Naphthalene	,,	84
Paper, Art	,,	1,017
Paper, Copying	,,	73
Paper, Writing	,,	81
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,039
Oilcloth	Pcs.	25
Scales	,,	370
Typewriters	,,	28
Hats	Doz.	4
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	70
Shoes	Pairs	394
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	20,261

S. S. City of Oran, April 6.

To Boston.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	144,108
To Milwaukee.		
Hides, Cow	Pls.	448
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	72
Bristles	,,	100
Camphor	,,	84
Feathers, Goose	,,	437
Hides, Buffalo	,,	1,446
Nutgalls	,,	323
Oil, Wood	,,	10,944
Rhubarb	,,	16
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	180
Carpets	Pcs.	6
Skins, Doe	,,	30,000
Skins Goat, Untanned	,,	394,765
Skins, Kid	,,	2,037
Skins, Raccoon	,,	246
To Petersburg.		
Foreign Goods.		
Paper, Coloured	Pls.	462
To Wilmington.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	53,030
Skins, Kid	,,	6,000



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New Books and Publications

The Soviet in Asia

Russia in The Far East, by Leo Pasvolsky. New York: The MacMillan Company: 1922.

WITH Russia in the foreground of international considerations as a result of the representations of the delegation of the Russian Far Eastern Republic of Chita, at the Washington Conference, of the actions of the representatives of the Moscow Soviet at the Genoa meeting, and of the commercial possibilities that the country is expected to offer within a short time, there is an increasing demand for information, general and particular, with regard to the country. Russia is almost as frequently the subject of books published in England and America as is China and the "peace of the Far East." Russia, of course, is involved in the latter but her recent inclusion has been of a historic rather than of a present day nature.

Writing with the Washington Conference in mind primarily but with the Russian situation of the past few years and its reception by the world powers also under consideration, Leo Pasvolsky has written *Russia in the Far East* in an attempt to present the case historically and otherwise. As will be noted Mr. Pasvolsky is a Russian. He has become well known in the United States for his articles exposing and attacking the machinations of the Soviet system and many of the leading magazines and newspapers have given space to his views. Yet at the same time, Mr. Pasvolsky is not an imperialist as can be gleaned from the following excerpt: "It ought not be difficult to distinguish between what may properly be considered Russia's legitimate interests, the result of healthy national policies, and the spurious and questionable advantages wrested by the Russian Imperial government at different phases of its unhealthy imperialistic adventures."

An indication of the stand of Mr. Pasvolsky is given in this paragraph which appears in his first chapter:

"Moreover, it is most important to bear in mind that there are at least three conceptions of 'Russia' presented to us by Russia's recent history. The first is the conception of Imperial Russia, the Russia that *was*, the Russia that was swept out of existence by the Revolution of March, 1917. This Russia was often aggressive and imperialistic. The second is the conception of Soviet Russia, the Russia that, for the moment, *is*. This Russia is bound to be, by its very nature, insatiably aggressive and, though in a different sense from its Imperial predecessor, violently imperialistic. The third is the conception of Democratic Russia, the Russia that *will be*. This Russia emerged for a few short months between the March Revolution and the November overthrow of the Provisional government; it is this Russia that is bound to emerge from the suffering country's present-day tragic trials."

It is also this Democratic Russia that the majority of the peoples of the world desire to see emerge from the existing chaos. It is the belief that this tendency is being exhibited in the Chita Far Eastern Republic that has turned the sympathies of many of the foreign residents in the Far East to its cause. Mr. Pasvolsky, however, does not share this belief, expressing the opinion that the Far Eastern Republic is an organization of Moscow to provide a channel for its activities in the Far East. Other writers and observers have looked upon Chita as an experiment in democracy on the part of Moscow, which if successful in obtaining recognition and sympathy would be permitted to spread its influence over all Russia, eventually taking its place at the seat of government in Moscow.

Mr. Pasvolsky's recounting of the machinations and plans of the Soviet in the Far East are interesting as history, since the world wide revolution scheme of the Third International has completely broken down. Some of the information put forth is enlightening but has not the force it might otherwise possess owing to its now being in the past tense.

Just as the readers of international politics are most interested in what measures of reconstruction are being advocated, so the reader of this work on Russia looks for the constructive criticism of the author. Mr. Pasvolsky advocates naturally peace with her neighbors on the part of Russia and domestic rehabilitation. Japan he hopes will turn her energy from militaristic expansion into virile economic energy, pointing out that this is her only safeguard. The need of a democracy of the truest modern type permeates the entire work. "Reconstructed Russia," the author finally affirms, "is bound to be most sympathetic in her participation in all international agreements looking toward universal peace, the reduction of armaments, etc."

The book as a whole is a somewhat vitrolic condemnation of the Soviet. It is interesting and from this viewpoint can be read with profit.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
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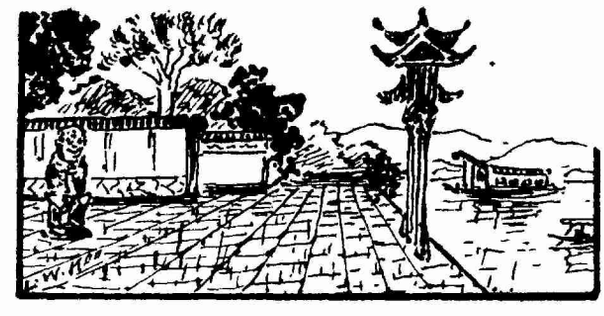


Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intendea that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1 International Affairs

1. Rinderpest in the Philippines

Read the editorial on p. 326.

Questions. 1. What is rinderpest? (Look up in an encyclopedia). 2. What is said regarding this disease during the period of American occupation in the Philippines? 3. How was the disease combatted? 4. What is said in regard to rinderpest at the present time in the Philippines? 5. Is anyone to be blamed for these conditions? 6. Is it fair to say that such facts indicate that the Philippine administration would become greatly demoralized, if the American government should withdraw from the islands?

2. Self-Support for Chinese Students in the United States

Read the article on pp. 332-333.

Questions. 1. What are the duties of an Attorney-General? 2. What in brief is the decision which the Attorney General of the United States has given regarding "self-support" of Chinese students who are in the United States? 3. Why should this question have arisen? 4. What are the terms of the treaties of 1881 and 1882 between China and the United States? On what basis are certain Chinese excluded from entering the United States? 5. State the legal aspect of work done by Chinese students in America for self-support, according to this decision.

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Conflict in North China

Read the editorial on p. 327, and the article on pp. 330-332.

Questions. 1. What military areas are occupied at present by the forces of Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu respectively? 2. Which of these two generals is taking the aggressive—and which the defensive military stand? 3. Which is in the better strategic (military) position? 4. Will any good come from this conflict? 5. Is Wu Pei-fu only "the lesser of two evils," or is there much good to be expected of him if he is victorious? 6. Is is correct to say that the power of military leaders in China has very considerably decreased of late? Give some facts to support your answer.

2. Political Conditions in the South

Read the news item on p. 338.

Questions. 1. What are the reasons for the recent resignation of General Chen Chiung-ming as governor of Kwangtung? 2. On what matters do he and Dr. Sun Yat-sen differ? 3. What likelihood is there that Dr. Sun's plans to lead an expedition to the North will be realized? What are the chief obstacles to prevent this expedition? 4. How can you account for the willingness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to negotiate with General Chang Tso-ling? 5. Has much good been accomplished under the Canton government? 6. How will the withdrawal of General Cheng Chiung-ming affect the polical situation?

3. Commerce and Finance

3. China's Communist Experiment 850 Years Ago

Read the article on pp. 333-335.

Questions. 1. To what dynasty did Emperor Shen Tsung belong? 2. What was the condition of the country at the time of this emperor's accession? 3. Who was Wang An-shih? What sort of man was he? 4. What was his general aim? By whom was he opposed? 5. How was Wang An-shih enabled to try his reforms? 6. What attitude did he show towards his rival, Ssu Ma-kuang? 7. What was the first of his radical reforms, and what was the reason for it? 8. The general plan which was attempted by Wang An-shih has been called "State Socialism"? What is the meaning of this term?

Topic 1. American Money and Allied Debts.

Read the article on Foreign Investment and American Money by Mr. J. B. Powell which begins on p. 328 and the editorial comment on the same and similar subjects to be found on pp. 325-6.

Questions: 1. What is Mr. Powell's conclusion from his study of the financial section of the *New York Times*? 2. Can you explain why the price in American dollars of Chinese bonds should rise as a result of an increase in the price of English exchange in the United States? 3. How much is the investment of private citizens of the United States in foreign countries estimated to be? 4. Why is it difficult for the United States government to exercise control over this private business? 5. How much is due to the American government from the various European governments of the Allied nations? 6. What expectation does the writer have that this sum will be paid? 7. What proposal has been made by Sir Robert Horne with regard to this twelve billion dollars? 8. What proposal has been made by Mr. Thomas F. Millard? 9. What do you think of the proposal that China's debts should be considered cancelled if there is to be a general cancellation of debts? 10. Why is it that China's financial condition has brought about foreign supervision over government finance in this country and that the same measures have not been proposed for some of the European nations that owe money to the United States?

Topic 2. The Strike of the Shanghai Postal Employes

Read the editorial comment upon this strike to be found on pp. 326-7.

Questions: 1. What reasons are given for the postal strike in Shanghai? 2. What according to the writer are the terms of the settlement? 3. Why was it difficult to act quickly in the matter? 4. What man is said to have been responsible for the organization of the postal employees? 5. Do you agree with the opinion that wages ought to rise with a rising cost of living? State your reasons. 6. The editor believes that the experience of Western nations with labor problems under modern conditions of industry ought to enable the same problems to be solved more satisfactorily in China. Do you agree? Do you think that the same reasoning is applicable to political problems? 7. Do you believe that it is a good thing for the standard of living to rise in China? Why? 8. Try to write out three or four definite proposals for dealing with the Labor questions in China.

In the United States Court for China

CLARENCE E. LEMUNYON,
Plaintiff,
—vs—
MINNIE Y. LEMUNYON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1701
Civil No. 586
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 26, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Minnie Y. LeMunyon,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 26, 1922.
W. A. Chapman,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE STEPHENS RHODES,
Plaintiff,
—vs—
JOHN BARKLEY RHODES,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1418
Civil No. 491
ALIAS SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 26, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Alias Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

John Barkley Rhodes,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 26, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Thurston R. Porter.

DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

April 29, 1922, Cause No. 1705, U. S. v. Chu; plea of guilty.
„ 29, „ „ „ 1709, U. S. v. Rodger; testimony taken of C. P. C. 1299, C. P. C. 1460, Koo Au Sau, Selph and defendant.
May 1, „ „ „ 1706, U.S.v. Murray; plea of guilty.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1707, U. S. v. Medlin; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

May 1, 1922, Cause No. 1705, U. S. v. Chu; dismissed with caution.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1706, U. S. v. Murray; committed to 30 days in American Jail.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1707, U. S. v. Medlin; committed to 30 days in American Jail.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1709, U. S. v. Rodger; dismissed.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 26, 1922, Cause No. 1702, U. S. v. Boyd; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1703, U. S. v. Moore; information.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1704, Stewart v. Van Nickel, Receiver for Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., et al.; bill for an injunction; motion for restraining order; affidavit.

„ 26, „ „ „ 1442, In re contempt of Wm. S. Fleming; notice of judgment.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1703, U. S. v. Moore; praecipe; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1691, U. S. v. Diot; order.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1692, U. S. v. Charles; marshal's return of warrant; order.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1693, U. S. v. Halls; marshal's return of warrant; order.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1694, U. S. v. Whitacre; marshal's return of warrant; order.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1705, U. S. v. Chu; complaint.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1704, Stewart v. Van Wickel, Receiver for Stewart-Crane Co Inc. et al.; summons to answer issued.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1706, U. S. v. Murray; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1707, U. S. v. Medlin; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1671, Pate v. Martin; stipulation.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1609, U. S. v. Bowe; order; warrant

„ 27, „ „ „ 1703, U. S. v. Moore; stipulation; order; bond.

„ 27, „ „ „ 1684, Dao Yuen v. Sin Wan Pao Co.; answer.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1709, U. S. v. Rodger; complaint.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1704, Stewart v. Van Wickel, Receiver for Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. et al.; marshal's returns of summons to answer.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1706, U. S. v. Murray; marshal's return of warrant.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1707, U. S. v. Medlin; marshal's return of warrant.

„ 28, „ „ „ 1685, Fitzpatrick et al. v. Le Munyon et al.; marshal's return of summons to answer; answer.

May 1, 1922, Cause No. 1652, In re Estate of Charles F. McWilliams; inventory; petition; order.

„ 1, „ „ „ 1695, U.S.v. Boyd; marshal's return of warrant.

„ 1, „ „ „ 1702, U.S.v. Boyd; marshal's return of warrant.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.

A Corporation organized under the Act of Congress of March 2nd, 1903.
(32 U.S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II. Ch. 978, p. 247)
For the Fiscal Year ending Jan. 31st, 1922.

The Officers of the Corporation are:

	Salary
President Robert H. Parker	Tls. 5,400.00
Secretary William A. Adams	7,200.00
Treasurer Arthur J. Israel	5,400.00
The actual cash value of its property consisting of land and buildings, cash in bank, outstanding accounts, office furniture and fittings, motor cars	311,137.46
Its Paid Up Capital is	184,000.00
being a decrease during the past year of	16,000.00
The number of shares of its Capital Stock outstanding is 3680 being a decrease of 320 during the past year	
The amount paid in on each share of stock is	.50.00
The debts and liabilities of said Corporation are	114,627.74
Being a decrease during the past year of	239,199.26
incurred as follows:	
Mortgages on Real Estate...	Nil
Open Account...	107,627 74
Preference Shares...	7,000.00
Secured	Nil
Unsecured	114,627.74

Robert H. Parker
President.
Arthur J. Israel
Treasurer.
William A. Adams
Secretary.

April 1, 1922, Cause No. 1705, U. S. v. Chu; order.

„ 1, „ „ „ 1706, U. S. v. Murray: order.

„ 1, „ „ „ 1707, U. S. v. Medlin; order.

„ 1, „ „ „ 1709, U. S. v. Rodger; order.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1484, In re Estate of Esther H. Butler; inventory.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1527, Darling v. Fox Film Corporation; affidavit of publication.

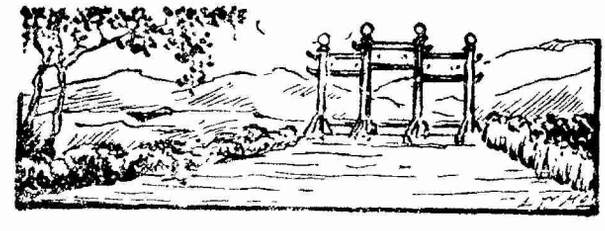
„ 2, „ „ „ 1670, Swinehart v. Swinhart, Moore and Moson, Hart & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer; marshal's return of writ of attachment.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1710, U. S. v. Field; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1711, U. S. v. Duskin; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1712, Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. v. R. S. Boyd & Co. Ltd.; petition; summons to answer issued.

„ 2, „ „ „ 1713, U. S. v. Cowen; complaint.



At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: W. J. Beatty, Philadelphia; J. Brand, Tientsin; C. R. Struven, Tientsin; R. L. Gump, San Francisco; O. D. Rasmussen, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. A. Frame, Tientsin; H. B. Surrey, Hongkong; Mrs. R. H. Van Serman, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Walker, Hongkong; R. Fuller, Hongkong; Mrs. J. R. Blumenthal, Hongkong; I. T. Guttman, Hongkong; H. H. Kline, Hongkong; H. C. Storkpole, Hongkong; J. K. B. Hall, Hongkong; Miss M. Crisp, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. E. Thacher, Manchuria; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McClough, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. W. Graveley; Miss M. Gibson; Miss H. Gibson; C. Gibson; I. E. Schwartz, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lowe, Hongkong; C. Hess, Manila; S. Dunn; Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Mott, New York; Miss Y. Shidachi, Nanking; Mrs. E. W. Hanson, Chungking; C C. Caldren, Chicago; H. M. Brigg, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. Newman, San Francisco; Mrs. J. A. Hoagland, New York; Miss L Levans, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. S Morse, New York; H. G. Browne, Tientsin; M. T. Lartigue, Hankow; J. H. Slee, New York; Mrs. J. H. Holts; Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Fry, Cleveland; M. Seelig, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Adamson; M. Alkazin; R. R. Arlt; Mrs. R. R. Arlt; J. B. Afflick; Mr. and Mrs J. W. D. Andrews; Mrs. J. W. Baldwin; W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn; Mrs. M. Breaker; Brunthaler; H. J. Brondson; F. Benson; C. A. Baker, Jr.; Mrs. C. A. Baker; E. Chen; Mrs. A. A. Crowford; Mrs. J. J. Clemmer; J. S. Damazio; P. Davie; H. W. Dean; Mdme. V. Dimitrianko; J. Davie; W. Downie; Mr. and Mrs. E. Funck; Fabre; Miss M. Foale; J. H Grant; Miss Goodfellow; Mrs. Grundmen; S. Guttas; N. S. Gastton; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Gove; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hilton; Mr. and Mrs. Harvie; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Henderson; J. H. Hisckok; J. Holland; I. Joseph; E. M. Lamb; S. A. Lavy; L. A. Levy; A. Lafuente; A. C. Lofts; S. G. Kirkland; Mr. Kosloff; A. M. Lowe; H. Lewin; Mr. and Mrs. Mills; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Marshall; S. H. Mortimer; Mrs. Massebouef; R. Miller; D. C. McClockie; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Maassen; F. P. Meakin; W. Moor; Miss N. C. McCormick; P. Maiw; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; H. F. Payne; W. Rohd; Mr. and Mrs. Robjohn; P. J. Reilly; Dr. D. V. Rosenhaum; Mr. and Mrs Raymond; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; E. E. Selph; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim; Mrs. F. A. Stigmiller; R. Shudd; J. Stavers; A. Slingsby; O. A. Smith; Mrs. L. S. Sabin; D G. Talbot; Miss K. Steelman; L. Sacchetti; Mr. and Mrs. Summers; Miss E. Summers; Dr. and Mrs. W. Shaw; Admiral C. P. Sah; Mrs. J. J. Peet; Mrs. J. H. Taggard; W. Renbock; Mdme. B. Magy; G. E. Talbot; A. Whyte; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White; Mrs. H. C. Wilson; F. W. Watson; S. Ward; Miss M. Van Deenan; F. J. Van Hengel; T. C. Wang; Mrs. T. C. Wang; S. S. Young.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: W. P. Hedrick, Manila; G. J. Burbedge, Pengpu; Max Borker, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Nonbaron, Hankow; C. E. Alaborter, Hongkong; E. Ralphs, Hongkong; G. Carpendabe, Hongkong; G. Schmidt; W. Lotz; Mr. and Mrs. Diemont, Batavia; E. Kristiansen, Java; J. Dewor, Japan; J. F. Gerboth; Ben Lynds, Los Angeles; F. R. Tegengren, Chinwangtao; Lahr Rohde, Hankow; D. R. Stein, Peking; Plolenovsky, Garbin; R. R. Marshall, New York; Miss S. M. Sherman; Miss Mildred Tingley; Miss Helen Rasheen; J. W. Robinson, Australia; Mrs. Kohts, Local; Miss Homann, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rose, Hankow; S. C. Bachman, Hankow; A. Ruthe, Dairen; Mrs. L. R. Balderston; Mrs. E. H. Gunther, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Pratt; P. Johns, London; Dr. and Mrs Graham Taylor; Miss A. Bishop; Miss K. B, George; K. Yuasa, Nanchang; Davis Meruvin, Foochow; J. K. B. Hockoday, Foochow; G. Jacobs, Kobe; H. Quelch, Shanghai; A. J. Simmons; M. A. Guise; M. A. Guise; Robert P. Wilder, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Rosatzin, Hamberg; O. Dello, Hamberg; Mrs. Rahde; John R. A. Meran, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Melchers; A. D. Lermand; Mrs. Gunther, Hamberg; Miss Gunther, Hamberg; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gornet, Hankow; J. Piman, Hamberg; Miss Flentianx; F. Crepen, Yunnanfu; Mr. and Mrs. P. Crepen, Yunnanfu; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ulhmann, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. R. Allex, Hongkong; G. R. Fesmel; Capt. H S, Garwood, Hongkong; Wm. S. Foster, Shanghai; S. C. Bachman, Tungchow; Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Savare, Ningpo; Dr. Rumpf, Hangchow; A. D. Chandler; R. Arney.

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA?

The second edition of this popular and useful book dealing with the leading men of China prominent in official, business and professional life is almost exhausted The second edition contains all biographies that appeared in the first edition and in addition the biographies of approximately 100 additional personages of importance. Each biography is accompanied by a photograph and this year there is an index making it a book of easy reference.

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THIS YEAR'S EDITION IS ALMOST EXHAUSTED—YOU SHOULD ORDER NOW.

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